THE PHILANTHROPIST

PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE OHIO STATE ANTI-SLAYERY SOCIETY. Main st., between 4th & 5th, East side. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

SAMUEL A. ALLEY, Printer.

lishing Agent, William DeanLove—those relating to the editorial department, to the Entron—In all

For one square of 16 lines, or less, one insertion, discount of 20 per. cent. on all advertisements occupy

ing one half, two-thirds or an entire column.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Philanthropist, mo. 12, 1840.

The following resolutions were offered, cussed and unanimously adopted:

1st. Resolvea, That we consider slavery a the greatest evil that exists " our country; and the leading cause of the pecuniary combarrass-ments in which we are involved.

2nd. Resolved, That slavery is not only the giant sin of our country, but the fruitful source which proceeds sins of almost every description ever committed under the sun. 3rd. Resolved, 'That having enlisted in the

cause of abolition from an imperious sense of duty, we intend, with the Divine assistance, to persevere in our humble efforts, till our lives or

ciation, nor the violence of mobocratic fury, nor United States as a second Canaan-where the al anathemas should deter abolitionists exile from all other climes and countries, could

Resolved, That as the ocean is composed of drops, and the universe of matter of horror and disgust, the dark spirit of slavery nfinitesimal particles; so the moral influence advancing with tapid strides over this otherwise which is moving onward, and is destined to highly favored country-they see that our decemancipate the world, is composed of very small portions; and therefore none should hold back on account of the little they may think themselves capable of doing; but remember, that, with the Divine blessing, a few toaves and

forwarded to the Philanthropist for

BENJAMIN STANTON, Rec. Sec'y, WM. P. PICKELL, President.

For the Philanthropist

GROUND OF APPREHENSION. Believing as I most assuredly do, that the A conspicuously manifested in the present move- lawfully to arrest and extirpate this moral pestiments of the civilized world on the subject, I lence of slavery, and eudeavor to arouse our cannot despair of of its ultimate success. I am selves and our fellow civizens from that stupor of tions of his people, he has heard their grouning, almost sapped the foundation of social order, have no doubt that he will deliver them; but whather this people shall preserve that liberty and dstroy both. whether it be done by peaceful means, or at the which was purchased at so great a price, or mouth of the cannon, and the point of the bayos whether we shall degenerate into a nation of net and in the midst of bloodshed and carnage, slaves or vassals—and verify the prediction of depends very much upon the action of the dif- the opposers of human rights, in the old world, ferent churches of professing christians. And that republics are incapable of self government. especially if they do not cease to exert an influ- Then what is our duty as christians, as repubence against the cause, as most of them have licans, as men; it is, that we use all peaceable done, and are doing, by discouraging their mem- and lawful means that are, or may be in our bers from participating in it, for fear of excitement,—for fear of war,—for fear of dissolution
of slavery; and we believe that among the most of the Union, -for fear of losing influence with efficient means to accomplish that object is the slave-holders or pro-slavery legislatures, or for dissemination of information on the subject of fear of weakening the partition wall which American slavery as it exists in the U. S. As

bruck bats, tar and feathers, &c.; -the bank. for sufferings; - I say when I see all these heterogeneous materials uniting in exerting an influlangaige. "Of a truth Lord, against the politics place of the captive, the recovery of sight to fear the politics and the people of forced [are] gaths the bounders generations will be abounders generation with the course of people of the p be wenged on such a nation as this?" my mind so is impressed with solemn apprehensions of a day of retributed to obliterate one of the great solemn and approaching, and the solemn inaguage of the prophet Jeremiah seems indeed on the propers. Justine Proving the continuous speedily approaching, and the solemn inaguage of the prophet Jeremiah seems indeed on the propers hat they were the means under Divine Proving the continuous speedily approaching, and the solemn inaguage of the prophet Jeremiah seems indeed on the propers hat they were the means under Divine Proving the continuous speedily approaching, and the solemn inaguage of the prophet Jeremiah seems in pressed apport my mind. "Min howels, my bearts the proposed it to the solemn inaguage of the prophet Jeremiah seems in the test sole side of the continuous speedily approaching, and the solemn inaguage of the prophet Jeremiah seems in pressed apport my mind. "Min howels, my bearts the proposed it to the solemn inaguage of the prophet Jeremiah seems in pressed apport my mind. "Min howels, my bearts the proposed it to the prophet Jeremiah seems that they were the means under Divine Prophic seeming the continuous speedily approaching, and the state so product the propers and a self-tension seems in pressed apport my bearts the proposed in the state sole sole in which the state sole sole in which the state sole in the propers and graphs and groups and proper of the state sole in the propers and graphs and groups and proper of the state sole in the propers and graphs and groups and groups and proper of the state sole in the propers and graphs and groups and grou

For the Philanthropist.

To the Citizens of Indiana or such of them their Rights as set furth in the Declaration of Inde-pendence, and Guarantied to them by the Constitu-tion of the United States and the Constitution of the

FELLOW-CITIZENS: -- The Executive | Comty ask leave to submit the following facts, and circumstances, for your perusal and consideratheir piety and patriotism, and the rank among demand for intelligence is increasing in foundations of the happiness of any people, and that our beloved country cannot much longer hold her rank among the nations of the earth naless we are true to those principles, you will agreed by all friends of the slave, that will give us a candid hearing. Our national dent trnths, that all men are created equal and

the pursuit of happiness; and yet after the tapse of the district No. 1. which at he convention At a meeting of Monroe A. S. S. held 9th American people were pledged before Almighty Resolved, That the Ex. Com. of the form of government and of the christian relithe globe is making permanent and rapid advances in the improvement of the condition of mankind, and that even the most despotte of them, have assiduously turned their attention, hope that all the officers of the local societies sion, however inadequate and feeble, of the and directed their means for the amelioration of the moral and intellectual condition of their subjects-we stand isolated and aloof-an object of wonder and astonishment to a whole world-a world that at one period looked to these

ne in that course which reason and enjoy the blessings of freedom unalloyed;-but ened conscience point out to them as alas, a change has come over our countrymen While they perceive the whole world, agitated by a spirit of moral reform, they view, with laration of independence has become almost a dead letter, or a more flourish of rhetoric-our constitution violated-the laws basely trampled upon, by an infuriated and misguided peopleand in express violation of the law of God, by whom we are commanded to do justice, and love mercy-who commands us to do unto other ers as we would that others should do unto us. Fellow citizens, on us devolves a great duty. as well as an awful responsibility—as a duty we owe it to ourselves, to our posterity, to

the Lord's cause; that his hand is our country, and to God to the all that we can believe that he shas seen the afflic- death that has so far paralysed our nation, and down to deliver them." And I For on this generation rests the responsibility;

prejudice has built up between those who ought, we feel confident that this curse, and crime. especially in works of general Christian charity which now darkens and demoralizes half this and benevolence; to feel and to act as brethren; Union, would soon be removed and disappear I believe they will not only bring confusion up before the light of truth and spirit of investigaon themselves, as is abundantly manifest al tion, and that then this system so pregnant with ready; but they will almost infallibly bring on, horrors, so fruitful in crime, would be speedily and fasten those evils they seem so much to repented of and abandoned; and that the moral dread. And the responsibility will lie at the lethargy under which we are now prostrated door of the church for having interfered, by its would give place to an awakening of the mind eclesiastical authority to prevent its members to the spirit of truth-of love-of justice and from placing the full weight of their moral influ-mercy; and that this nation so prominently ence in the scale of mercy. And the greatest blessed in other respects would be able to take responsibility will rest upon that particular her guilless stand among the nations of the church which has been favored with most light earth as not only one of the most powerful but upon this subject. Truly when I see judge Lynch with his propose to spread before an intelligent community, through the medium of books &c., information on the subject of American slavery anti-sub-treasury whig, who sings hosannas to collected from the most authentic sources, and "Old Tip" and huzzas over his hard cider in adducing the most incontrovertible testimony his mimic log cabin, decorated with gourds and containing proof, facts, and arguments which coon skins; the anti-bank, anti-tariff, sub- we trust will so operate on the hearts and contreasury democrat, pleasing himself with golden sciences of an intelligent community, as to efdreams of hard money errency; the professed feet a total change in the minds of our opponents expounder of the Divine pracles, who comes and purify public sentiment on this subject—bible in hand to prove slavery right;—the colo-believing that in proportion as the American nizationist who "loves his colored brethren" out people are furnished with knowledge on this nizationist who "loves his colored brethren" out people are lurinsted with knowledge of the consensus of his sight;—the anti-slavery, anti-abolition subject the cause of real freedom will advance; and that the spirit of the dark demon of slavery body, but;—conferences, presbyteries, and gentifications of the conferences, presbyteries, and gentifications of the conferences of the conferences of the conference of the confere eral assemblies; yearly meetings and meetings from this land for ever; and man man discontinuous eral assemblies; yearly meetings and meetings from a cruel, relentless and hopeless bondage; may once more be able to stand forth in the true ence tending to discourage the progress of abo-lition principles, I am constrained to adopt the was sent to save that which was lost, who was dignity of his nature the redeemed of him who ley encourage us to act for the slave during three ence tending to discourage the progress of abolition principles. I am constrained to adopt the was sent to save that which was lost, who was luminously tress of American slavery is a fact no less certain the broken hearted, to preach delive with facts to give efficiency to that action, and that the captive, the recovery of sight to the sent to save that which was lost, who was luminously tress of American slavery is a fact no less certain the broken hearted to preach delive with facts to give efficiency to that action, and that the period of the captive, the recovery of sight to the popular of the property them that are normally against the slave on the three hundred in this subject, the impions that are normally against the slave on the three hundred in this subject, the impions that are normally against the slave on the three hundred in this subject, the impions that are normally against the slave on the three hundred in this subject, the impions that are normally against the slave on the three hundred in this subject, the impions that are normally against the slave on the three hundred in the property them that are normally against the slave on the three hundred in the property them that the popular the blind, and that boundless generations will be added to the property them that the property them the property them that the propert

an Anti-Slavery depository of books, would if practicable, be procured and located at Newport, for the purpose of supplying the different local societies, and aindividuals, with the requisite knowledge, The said correspondence was duly

by the Cor. Sec. H. H. Way, who received an answer to the following effect: That in consequence of the exhausted state of mittee, of the Indiana State Anti-Slavery Socie, the treasury of the A. A. S. Si the books could not be had on commission, but that if borders for them were accompanied by the cash, they tion, not doubting, that as a people eminent for could be procured at a very low rate; and as the the millions of our fellow citizens, who believe State, the Ex. Com. earnestly entreat all those \$ 0.50 that liberty, justice, and humanity are, the pure whose cars are not deaf to the cries of suffer ing humanity, and whose hearts are not callous to the love of liberty, throughout this State, to aid them to establish the said depository, as it is will be more effectual in accomplishing the ob existence is based upon these great and self-evi- jest they have in view viz. the final emahei pation of our suffering fellow citizens, They, endowed by their Creator with certain inaliena- the Ex. Com., therefore, in accordance with a ble Rights, among which are life, liberty and recommendation, from the Anti-Slavery Society

God and the world, nearly one sixth part of the State A. S. S. be requested to solicit loans in nation are held in degrading and brutalizing bon-sums of not less than \$10,00 for a period of 2 dage by their fellow citizens; contrary to the years, or longer if required, at the rate of inter principles of natural justice, of our republican terest of 6 per cent, per annum, for the purpose form of government and of the christian reli-gion; a practice inevitably destructive of the publications in the town of Newport, Wayne Queen on Mr. Buxton, indicate, very distinctly, prosperity of the country. Notwithstanding all co. Ia.; appeal especially to the various local, the disposition of the sovereign and the ministhis, and that every other civilized nation on societies throughout the State to sustain them in this their undertaking, and recommend them to call special meetings on the occasion, and lay the subject before the friends of the slave: and

will make it a prominent part of their duty to sympathy of the Clergy of the Church of Enforward this object; and each society will angland in this great cause. I feel, I am not out point a suitable person, or persons, to solicit of place this day with my Right Reverend loans, from individuals, and that they be in- Brethren around me, and with the concurrence structed to forward the names of all persons so oaning, with the amount loaned, to H. H. Way, Cor. Sec. of the Indiana State Anti-Slavery Su-

ciety, Newport, Wayne co. Indiana. That such action may be had thereon as the nature of the case may require, the Ex. Com. feel confident, that there can be 100 persons ears, to aid in the liberation of our degraded wich, Bangor, Gloucester, and Bristol. and oppressed fellow citizens. The Committee powerful influence in England, espe-tee pledge themselves, personally, responsible cially with the members of the Episcopal for the payment of the principal and interest, of Church, and the moral effect of their examupon, by an infortated and misguided people—
any sums so loaned, and that the meanstshall be ple and speeches will have influence in this
sacredly applied to the purpose intended; and country—among all our chizens—and especialand independence, demolished by such means—
and all this done under a false idea of liberty,
sales for cash, only, would not only in a short ter, for which we bespeak a candid and attentive ime support itself, but yield a surplus into the reasury of the society, and be the means under Divine influence of speedily abolitionizing the whole State, so that the voice of the people, should be heard in our Halls of Legislation, from the pulpit, and the press; and that the free people of Indiana would exhibit a proof that of the committee on church discipline, as con-they were true to their institutions; and that nected with Slavery, begged to read the followthey believe in the principle set forth in the 8th article of the Constitution of the State of Indiana, viz. Holding any part of the human creation in slavery, can only originate in usurpation

By order of the Ia. S. A. S. S.

ell . seif emmoed Ponthe Philanthropists STOP THE PHILANTHROPIST.

If there be an abolitionist in the state, who as subscribed to the above, I entreat him to examine his position. Does he know that had the editor of the Philapthropist withheld from his readers the information he has given relative to M. Van Buren and W. H. Harrison, he would not have performed his whole duty as ed nor of the anti-slavery organ of Ohio? Am I been honored. told that "we, as abolitionists have nothing to do with political action?" Then why vote at all ? But we have something to do with poli-

The Declaration of the National Anti-Slavery in a constitutional way, to influence Congress to put an end to the domestic slave trade &c." In our meetings we fail not to notice and censure tings prove. Is it right for us to condemn the votes of men in office, when those votes are against liberty, but wrong for us even to examine the votes of those in nomination for office? omination the gag is to be applied, but immediately after the election it may be removed and abolitionists permitted to speak freely again.

meeting may, with propriety be spoken of by the editor of our paper. What! may Dr. Bat-

I desire that error (if any there be) may be and that truth (if any there be) may be received and judiciously and vigorously applied in battering down the strong walts which slavery has erected, so that 'ere long hourty may take up her abode in the country from which the cries of the perishing mothers are ascending to High Heaven as everlasting withesses against the op-A. G. KIRK.

Salem, Oct. 9th, 1840.

RELLGIOUS andloiv 100

HON. WILLIAM JAY'S LETTER.

In our last number we promised to insert, at this time Judge Jay's letter read in the great Ami-Slavery Conference in London, on the action of the American church, and especially that part of it, (the Episcopal,) with which the wnter is connected, towards slavery in the United Stales. We have now the pleasure of laying it before our readers. It is evident that the Established Chur of England now promises to exbehalf of abolition The late attendance Prince Albert at the meeting at Exeter Hall, in London, and the recent honor conferred by the ters of the Crown. At the meeting alluded to, the Bishop of Winchester remarked:

WI should deeply regret, if on an occasion like the present, there were not some expresof the Primate of our church, in avowing attachment to the cause of the abolition of

traffic in slaves." Nine Bishops attended the meeting; and the following are the Vice Presidents of the new Society for abolishing the Slave-Trade, viz.: Archbishop of Canterbury, York and Armagh; Bishound in the State of Indiana who would be distops of London, Winchester, Chichester, Excoosed to loan \$10,00 each for the space of 2 ter, Ripon, Lichfield, Hereford, Lincoln, Norperusal, -Anti- Slavery Repository.

British and Foreign A. S. Convention. Church, in proposing the adoption of the report ing letter from Judge Jay, of New York, to the Secretary of the American Anti-slavery Society.

(Hear, hear.) New York, Mr. rch 28th, 1840. and tyranny; and that they abbor the one and w My DEAR Sin. I have been favored with detest the other, and will use all means to resist your official notice of my app ointment to represent the American Anti-slaver y Society, in the General Anti-slavery Confer ence of Delegates from different parts of the world,

London in June next.

Please, Sir, to present to the Committee of your Society my acknowle dgements for this mark of their confidence, and, assure them of the high grantication it would a ford me to unite in

stinual interchange You will. I am confident, excuse me if on an You will, I am confident, excuse me it, on an teaching the colored population to read, the edoccasion like the present, I take the liberty of itor says—tall the knowledge which is necessaroffering a few suggestions for the consideration of the Committee. The proposed Conference Convention, says: "We also maintain that there most salutary influence on the abolition question are at the present time, the highest obligations generally, without in the least interfering with resting upon the people of the free states, to retain a move slavery by moral and political action as nations to which its members belong. No may, and I wust will, in various ways exercise a prescribed in the Constitution of the United American in that body could, with propriety

the pro-slavery votes and public actions of those thord nature; and its influence is to be that of n office, as the resolutions passed at those mee- opinion and Phis is and age in which Covernments, as well as individuals, are amenable to public opinion, whether foreign or domestic.— We ourselves have been instrumental in commencing a mighty temperatice reform in Great That is, while Van Buren and Harrison steam Britain, and have received the thanks of the present youthful and interesting occupant of the Throne, for placing our publications in her hands. May the people of Great Britain recipnot now in favor of emancipation, if we are rocate our good offices, by uniting with the interpretation we doubtless tended Conference in bringing the opinion of Europe to press heavily upon American slavery. I assume it as self-evident, that whatever act. There are various ways in which this may be imay be exposed or censured in an anti-slavery legitimately effected. I will only allude to the influence the Conference and and despised free man of color, feels his degradation both sanctioned and deepened by influence the Conference and allude to the influence the Conference and all the Conference and allude to the influence the Conference and allude to the influe Churchein this country no beirres

That the Americane Church is the great but

distinguished for their earnest endeavors to keep abolition of the Church," and caste and ment, but I rejoice to say, not the chief place.

slavery in it, that to which I myself belong, the Protestant Episcopal Church, holds a prom-I beg leave to ask your attention to some facts respecting the Church, for a purpose to be pre-Bishop Bowen, of Charleston, South Caroli-

United States, "Let an abolitionist come within Against the savdid not think it expedient to raise his voice. In 1826, a clergyman in North Carolina, of

of his Bishop, two sermons on the rights and duties of slave holders. In these he essayed to justify, from the Bible, the slavery both of white men and of negroes, and maintained that with- of slavery. out a "new revelation from Heaven", no man was anthorized to pronounce slavery wrong, Freeman from the Bishop of North Carolina. declaring that be had "listened with most untheir publication as being surgently called for pamphlet as a religious tract lin Thus did these set at liberty them that are bruised alam of spoixus Carolina Churchmen seek to advance Christian I rejoice to know that there are bishops and resson, over and mobins president from the striking facts, among others; tendom but avoid to the contract of t first, that the Bishop of North Carolina, who so Regarding, as I do, the Christian ministry as man's sermons, is a native of New York, and high gratification it would a flord me to unite in the episcopal patronage of the Bishop of this discountil with the philant aropists of various ocess, and was recently officially recommended on the shape trade. But there are domestic and the slave-trade. But there are domestic and other duties which have a paramount claim on my time, and which deny me the pleasure of accepting the appointment with which I have most cruel and injunitions engaged. most cruel and iniquitous enactment of the slave code. In reference to the legal prohibition of ry to salvation, all the knowledge of our duty toward God, and our duty toward our neighbor, may acquire a knowledge of Christian truth. States." And in the Constitution of the American in that body way derogatory to the leisure to instruct him, therefore it is no violation of A. S. Society. "This society will endeavor, rights of his gwn, Government, and L have no lion of God's law to say to two millions of our apprehension that any such measures will be fellow-countrymen, "ye shall not search the proposed.

The action of the Conference is to be of a formulation of the conference is to be that of the proposed is influence is to be that of the proposed.

This is an age in which Government of the population! You know we opinion a This is an age in which Government of the conference is the souls of nearly one-third of their population! You know we are often rebuked for our agitation by the assured in the constant of the conference is the conference in the conference in the conference is to be that of the conference is to be of a conference is to be that of the conference is the conference is the conference in the conference is the conference in the conference is the conference in the conference in the conference is the conference in the c rance that the preaching of the Gospel is the lewitimate and effectual instrument for destroying slavery; but surely the poor slaves have small cause to look for their emancipation from the

Gospel, when preached by such men as those I have now mentioned. It is not, however, the slave alone, who finds cese holds its cemetery by a tenure which forbids the interment in it of any colored person

cause all the publications relative to Mr. Crumes mell's exclusion from the Seminary stogether; with Freeman's sermons, and the recommendant tory letter of his Bishop, to be laid before that body ? My attention was first drawn to this

ted proceedings of the Conference, beiturought's na, fully partaking of the spirit of "the Revers to the consideration of the British and Arish end Gentlemen of the Clergy" of that city, vol. Bishops, and of the Divines generally of the Best inteered, not long after the meeting already tablished church, No portion of our wholes mentioned, in an address to the Convention of community is to sensitive to foreign influence his diocese, a denunciation of the "malignant as is the Episcopal church here to the lopinion it philanthropy of abolition," and contrasted "the of the church of England. The reception here it savageism and outlawry consequent on aboliting twen to the Oxford Theology fully admirment with domestic servitude under the benign this assertion. From the documents of have nfluence of Christian principles and Christian mentioned the Established church would leornes institutions 1—principles, and institutions which with astonishment the conduction her daughters bedenied Suuday School instruction to free color, and be assured that all the reproofs of American d children, and which, at the very time of the abolitionists will fall powerless on the cars of ed children, and which, at the very time of the Jacobitomsis. Will fail poweriess in the learness of Address, tolerated the offer in the Charleston, the daughter, compared with the reproaches of Acutier of fifty dollars for the head of a fugitive the mother. Let the doors of the Archiepiscos slave—principles and institutions which led Mr. pal Palace of Lambeth be closed against process Preston to declare in his place as Senator of the slavery Bishops and Clergymen from this council try; let the Oxford divines refuse to acknowless the borders of South Carolina—if we can catch edge as true churchmen, men who would mean him we will HANG him. Against the save sure the rights of an Ambassador of Jedna. sure the rights of an Ambassador of Jesusal ageism and outlawry of slavery the good Bishop Christ, by the tincture of his skin, and we shall a have no more decrees from our Bishops and at Clergy, forbidding a colored candidate for orders ! from listening to a Theological lecture in the the name of Freeman, preached, in the presence same room with young gentlemen of high casterals No more exclusion of colored Clergymen from di our Conventions-no more Episcopal sanctions

In justice to myself permit me to observe. that in my opinion, the Clergy have full vight and that while masters ought to instruct their to decide for themselves on the expediency of slaves in religion, it was not necessary to teach joining an anti-slavery Association and that it them to read the Bible. The segmons were also belongs to them to determine how and when joining an anti-slavery Association and that frist printed in a pamphlet, prefaced with a letter to they will bear their testimony against the pollud tions, and abominations of slavery. ... Bur I'de !! hope that the intended Conference will bring feigned pleasure" to his discourses, and advised down upon such as are guilty the censure of the Christian world for their wanton and gratuitons at the present time," This ex-cathedra proc- perversion of their sacred office in vindicating amation of the divine right of slave holders, as the ministers of a holy and merciful God must have been exceedingly grateful to the own such a stupendous system of iniquity and cruelus hers of human chattles throughout the diocese, ty as. American shavery; and for giving their diand and and entered bigh and official sanction to the most revolting to copal... Church. This high and canthoritative form in which the wicked prejudice against colored sanction of slavery, was too important to be en- or exhibits itself; in insulting and degrading the ts loved exclusively by a single diocese. The christian ministry, and in erecting the barrier of as Protestant Episcopal Speiety for the advancer leasts in the church of Him with was and intendent ment of Christianity in South Carolina? thought preach, the Gospel to the poor and sent to heat lie it expedient, and unquestionably with Bishop the broken hearted, to preach deliverance to the Bowen's approbation, to republish Freeman's captives, and recovery of night to the blinded to le

ity by fortifying an institution, which, by con- clergymen in the Episcopal Churchato whom verting human beings into merchandise, opens iny remarks thave no application; and also that of a market for the sale of men, women, and chil-this church, as a whole, has been less active in dren, necessarily annihilates marriage, abrogates defending slavery than several others! Those of the rights of conscience, seals up the volume of others, I trust, will not be forgotten by the Comnspiration, and practically establishes Heathen mittee. Let their conduct on was subject beat smamong about one-third of the whole popu- made known to the London Conference, and lation of the slave States. That the church in through it to the world. I anticipate very salting the North is far from guiltless of countenancing tary results from bringing upon the pro-slavery and fostering the abomination, of desolation, is church of this country the reproaches of Christ

gratuitously, and unqualifiedly endorsed Free one of the best and greatest gifts of God to a fallen world, most thankful shall I be to foreign had only removed to the South a few years bef Christians for their efforts to awaken our clerfore; and secondly, from the course pursued by gy to the great truth, that it is their holy office the New York Churchman. This periodical is to promote love, and peace, and righteousness edited by a Doctor of Divinity, late an instructure among men; and that they most grievously inteter in our theological seminary, and it enjoys take their mission, when, in the name of their the episcopal patronage of the Bishop of this di-

> either in Vinglayday sino Ym Fo James G. Birney, Esq., Corresponding of the American Anti-Slavery, Societies

cty. denotification sold state of the Rev. Gentleman said he was hornified to w End that a pretence had been made of Scripture may be communicated by oral instruction, and sanction for slavery, when the Apostle express, we therefore a law of the land interdicting other ly included "man-slavers" and "man-slealers" means of instruction does not trench upon the alike in his catalogue of crimes. (Hear, hear) law of God," That is, because a hind man Let the authorities of the Episcopal church distinctions. may acquire a knowledge of Christian truth, countenance those of the fundamental provided he has kind friends with intelligence & to countenance such a system. (Cheers Tied Teisure to instruct him, therefore it is no violated the doors of the Arch Epigonal Palace of the Countenance of the Arch Epigonal Palace of the countenance those with the countenance of the countenance of the savety-sauchoung of the countenance those with the countenance those with the countenance the countenance of the countenance countenance those of her ministers who dared dignitures of the church that might come from America. (Hear, hear.) He for one would not hold out the right hand of fellowship to the the church of a slave (Loud cheering) and if his

Bishop were to do so, he would say! No, hy shi Lord! Lord Tremendous cheering. It is says the hi J. Standeld, Esq., of Bellast, said that, as a member of the Church, of Edgland, he arosa will will have described. with mixed feelings of pleasure at the Christian bus sentiments which had been expressed by Mr guit Johnson, and of shame—and, if he might say vale so, of indignation against his brethren of the 30 w Episcopal Church of America, for lending their sanction to the abomination of slavery. Hearing hear.) He anticipated great good from the pubsing lication of the letter of Mr. Jay they had that morning heard, and he trusted they would be moused by it to greater exertions than they had some lar as I can now recollect, that between the original

A Mother's Love.—While on an excursion among the tacht islands of Penobscott bay; during the geological survey of 1837; we passed, in the Casting revenue cutter, over the spot where the ill-fated steamer Royal Tar was named to the year or two before, it is will be revolucted that it was the come Casting cutter, well as the come Casting cutter, well as the second control of the casting cutter, well as the come cast of the control of the casting cutter, well as the control of the casting cutter.

SOCIETY.

loyd Garrison

ou was in England on a former oc wayford Hall, to take a part against the 'Colonization Society.' Long before this visit, my the attention and respect (while you was at my house) due to so faithful an apostle of liberty. You have lately been in England again, but your numerous engagements prevented you have done so, and to have conversed with me on ends in Landon, who a mousage to a cleet, that you wished to know the partic-

ular reasons, why I have changed my mind with respect to that Society. Thave no objection to give you a short account of the reasons which induced me to enter into it, and finally to aban-

My attention was first drawn to this subject by Mc Ellion Cresson, who said that there was at that moment an almost universal desire in the people of the United States to abolish Slavery and the Slave trade, and that he and they had up plun for this purpose. The plan was to emancipate all those, then in bondage there and to send them to Africa, the land of their fathers, where they were to buy land and form Colonies on the principle of civilizing the natives there, of teaching them Christianity, and of preventing the slave-trade in their imme diste neighborhood, as well as trying to put an end to it in other parts, wherever their influence might reach. This desire or disposition in the American people to accomplish so glorious a work was, he said, almost universal. It was not confined to the clergy, or persons of superior intellect, or high moral character, but it extended through the various classes of society. even to the planters themselves, who were then deeply convinced of the sin of holding their ny masters were so convinced of the Africa, and comfortably provided for there. of Africa, was fixed upon for the purpose. Mr. Cresson, and I own that I was overcome was one of the sublimest plans ever devised. Here the two great evils of slavery and the slave time in the United States. But that circum there should have broken out all at once, and lent feeling: that men should suddenly, and all at once, have given up long established customs, and the rooted prejudices of ages; and that the hardened hearts of Planters should have been all at once melted and suftened, and their conslaveholding to be a sin, for which they were anxious to make reparation at a great sacrifice, namely, the free emancipation of their slaves. These feelings on the part of the American people were not to be accounted for upon any ordinary principle. I thought that nothing but the Spirit of God could have worked such a friend, Mr. Cresson, over and over replied always that it was strictly true. And might be,) were to be the component parts of these were the reasons why I patronized the the new colonies in Africa. Society in the very beginning of its formation.

L began now to think very seriously on what had been, at different times, related to me on Society, and my reasons also for having afterthis subject; and first, how such an immense work was to be accomplished. Nearly two entirely impracticable. This is a sufficient reamillions and a half of slaves were stated to be son of itself; for no man in his senses would then in the United States, and all these were to pursue a plan, which he thought could never be be transported to Africa. It struck me that no accomplished. I left it, secondly, because I private funds could be collected by Mr. Cresson. either in England or in America, sufficient for qualified to become colonists in Africa to any this purpose; that it was in fact, and ought to be, good purpose. How could persons be sent with ent work; and I told him my fears that he would never accomplish his object. He told me, in reply, that, besides subscriptions by individuals, the different States in the Union would each give its quota of money towards it. sufficient to transport all the slaves within its own district or boundaries. He then showed me one or two American newspapers, in which Liberia has done a great deal of good. But it appeared that one of the States, Virginia, I think, had already promised a very large sum, people sent there, as Mr. Cresson assured me, some thousands of doffars, to the work, and he were more select. Many of those had been believed that the rest of the States would follow the example. Thus my fears were quieted as they related to this part of the subject. I do the habits of civilized life. My argument renot know whether Virginia has to this day ful-

filled her promise.

On going more deeply into this subject, new ideas rose up to my mind. I began to think that if the slaves in the United States amounted to the immense number reported, with the population every day increasing, by birth, no man then living might see this good work brought to an end; and that during all this time, that is, during their transportation, all the horrors of slavery would be going on among those who were left behind. I determined, therefore, to of Gaytoombah's town. I know nothing of the satisfy myself on this point; and therefore, when I saw my friend Mr. Cresson next, I inquired what was the then state of Liberia; how many emancipated persons had been already imported into it, and what was the number anqually brought into it. I gathered from him, as far as I can now recollect, that between two and three thousand had already come into it, and that more were on their way thither; but that if I waited a little time longer, he could give me a better answer. I accordingly waited for some come in much more slowly than before, and ous deed, belonged only to savages; and yet that, lodging by the last importations, or the number then imported in a given time, I could ples of the Prince of Peace, and perhaps leadmonths, when I found that the recruits began to not expect that more than 1000, or 1500, or at ing men in the colony. What effect such barthe most 2000 emancipated slaves could then be counted upon to be sent annually into Liberia, This slarmed me, and I began to think that some difficulties had occurred in the way of the emigration; either that the funds were then not equal to the transportation of more, or that more at most be procured. Not more than 2000,

> ca, to get rid of a population three millions, in any reaperson, if Mr. Cresson's cipated slaves?

CLARKSON'S RENUNCIATION OF of slavery in the United States in less than when new information was given me on this prived of an opportunity to clear himself by a leave at once. Then, if force be used to detain lies,) that the benevolent slaveholder gives to by such a slow process even the rising generation as they were born. Nor, if the American government were to take the plan into their own hands, could they, in any reasonable time, ou did me the favor to call upon me at accomplish the work, were they even to give to Hall, to take a part against the 'Colo' the project every shilling of their surplus reve nue, in their treasury, and employ the whole friend, Mr. Elliot Cresson, had engaged me in navy in the transportation of those people, taking its favor, so that I fear that I did not show you in the rising generations, and all the difficulties which would occur. Even they, the American government, could not accomplish it in less than fifty years. I considered, therefore, Mr. Cresson's plan, so far as related to the removal from seeing me, though it was your intention to of these unhappy people, as impracticable with-have done so, and to have conversed with me on in the lifetime of any man then living, and I the same subject. I understand from your told him so repeatedly; but I could never get a satisfactory answer from him, nor can any satisfactory answer be given to show that the scheme is practicable; and this ought to weigh with those, who, if this Society still exists, have a desire to enter into it. Let such persons, moreover, consider that this society has already existed. I believe for eight or nine years, and that there is not a slave less in the United Indeed, notwithstanding all their efforts, during all this time, there are many hundreds of thousands more, in consequence of the increase of population, than when the plan was first propo- there. It appeared from these speeches, that ions. And I may say farther that, if this Society still exists, it is criminal; for to hold out that their scheme would produce the entire extinc- and women; but that they belonged to the brute tion of slavery in America, (and this was held out, with an inconceivable obstinacy,) what speeches, which were so many public docuwas it, or what is it, but to delude the public as well as themselves, and to teach people to rely upon this one measure? whereas, if their scheme been looking out for some other remedy or

the subject further, from a very different view of the scheme-shall I say, the diabolical scheme it. I began to question, whether the persons to with new eyes, and that the new light thus fellow-creatures as slaves, so that slaves for be sent out were the proper persons to found a thrown upon it, added to the two arguments betransportation might be bought for £7 10s, each new colony in an uncivilized part of the world, fore mentioned, determined me to wash my (the sum calculated to pay their passage.) Ma- and whether they would not do more harm than hands clean forever of the undertaking. sin of good. The natives of Africa, besides being slavery, that they would emancipate, and were called upon to abolish slavery in their own Mr. Wilberforce, I will tell you what was his then emancipating their slaves, for nothing, that territory, were to be improved in their morals, opinion on the subject. He saw Mr. Cresson is, without any pecuniary consideration, or on to be civilized, to be christianized; but were through my introduction, and having heard pathe condition only, that they should be sent to slaves newly emancipated fit persons to carry tiently all that Mr. Cresson had to say in favo on such a work? And yet, by the scheme, such, of his scheme, put this important question to Upon this universally prevalent disposition, the and such alone, except the officers were to be him:- Why, when the government of the Colonization Society was founded, and a dis- employed in it. The scheme had reference on- United States have millions of acres of land. trict, to be called Liberia, on the Western coast ly to those who were then slaves, and who whole States indeed, at their disposal, why do were to be made free on the occasion; that is you send them to Africa for a new home, when This was the account given me by my friend just before the sailing of the vessels, which were you can locate them in the country in which to convey them to their new homes, Now it they were born, and to which they have a with jey, and carried away by it. I thought it is obvious that if these people were sent to Li- claim by birth-right, and on account of services beria and other parts of the same Continent, to the community?' Mr. Cresson never anthey would go there with all the vices of slave- swered this question, so as to satisfy Mr. Wil trade were to be done away at one and the same ry upon their heads. Theft, lying, prevarica- herforce, and Mr. Wilberforce would not stir a tion, and trickery of every kind, are the charace step till it was answered. His opinion was stance, which astonished me the most was, that teristics of a slave, brought on inevitably by the that if Congress were composed of vicious system under which he had been obliged honest men, they would locate these slaves in a over the whole land, such a sunshine of benevo- to live. To this are to be added the brutal and territory neighboring to their own, and make a superstitious notions, which such people must separate State of them, and have them reprehave; their wants of education, and of any sented on the floor of Congress; or that they knowledge of civilized life; but, above all, their would send them to a great distance, making an want of any moral principle to guide them, and allied State of them there, and sending proper their total ignorance of God and religion. Now, officers and magistrates with them, to sciences so smitten, as to have acknowledged I did not think that people of this description among them, and to put them into a way of were fit to be sent to Africa, to form a pattern governing themselves. But he gave the prefer colony for the imitation of the natives there; ence to the former measure. for they were not persons of a pattern conduct thought that there was something hidden in Ma themselves. These were my thoughts upon this part of the subject, and I mentioned them several times to Mr. Cresson. He said that once patronized the Colonization Society, and hitherto, he had taken all the care he could to then deserted it, and, hope you will consider miracle, and that if it was his will that the blessing of freedom should come to American description had come into Liberia amongst the slaves through the means of the Colonization last importations. He candidly confessed, that Society, we were bound most thankfully to ac- he did not see how he could help himself on a cept the boon. My astonishment was so great future occasion. Indeed he spoke only the at this miraculous change of things, that I ques- truth; for the scheme related only to those who were then in bondage, and again, if his account was not exaggerated. He they were emancipated, (however unfit they

> You will see in this narrative, my reasons for patronizing at first, the American Colonization wards deserted it. I left it first, because it was thought that newly emancipated slaves were not any propriety to civilize others, who wanted civilizing themselves? Besides, the advocates for the Colonization Society in America had no right to send the scum of their population to concurred in the plan, it must be allowed that then, this was the first colony planted, and the emancipated, a considerable time before, and had got their own living, knowing something of lates only to newly emancipated slaves, who, according to the scheme, were to be hurried off from the plantations as soon as their Liberty was given them. If the Society did not take these people, then the prospectus, offered to the public, had no meaning in it, and slavery could never, according to its promises, be extinguished in the United States.

Since writing the above, I have learnt from an American paper, that a skirmish has taken place his freedom. between the colonists of Liberia and the people causes of this apparently little war, but am grieved to learn, when the skirmish was over. fliat a most wanton, deliberate, cool-blooded act of butchery was practised by the missionaries themselves; who boasted, that while the people of Gaytoombah's town were gathering up their dead, they had the 'best chance of any to fire into their groups, and, when they had turned their backs, to pepper their hams with buck-shot. This was too bad, and contrary to the usages of war among civilized nations; but to rejoice in, to boast of, to make a joke of such a murderbarous conduct will have upon the natives, to prevent future colonies from being settled on their coast, we may perhaps live to see. The news of this massacre will certainly be spread by the Kroemen all over the African coast, and the Colonization Society may be deprived of the power of making further purchases in Africa, except in their own immediate vicinity, where ov in a year; whereas not less than they may have done some good. If this should ould have been sent to that and ever be the case, they may bid farewell to their future hopes. Where then will they provide

land on this continent for three millions of eman-

when new information was given me on unsame subject by two American gentlemen of the very highest moral reputation, by which I was led to suppose two things; either that I had mistaken Mr. Cresson in his numerous conversations with me, or that he had allowed me to entertain erroneous impressions. I libout conentertain erroneous impressions to recting them. It was true, as my informed me, that there had actualt stir or agitation in the United States on this sub ject, and quite as extensive and general as Mr Cresson had represented it to be but that the cause of it was not a religious beling, as I had been led to imagine, by which the planters had been led to imagine, by which the planters had been convinced of the sin of slavery, but a base feeling of fear, which seemed to pervade all of them, and which urged them et rid of the free people of color oy sending them to Africa, These people were more knowing, intelligent and cultivated than the slaves, and, it was believed, were likely to join them, and be very useful to them in the case of an insurrection; so that if these were once fairly sent out of the country, they, the planters, might the more safey rule their then slaves with a rod of iron. This information was accompanied by an ac-States now, than when they began their work. count, by way of proof, taken from American newspapers, of different meetings held by the friends of the Colonization Society in different States of the Union, and of the speeches made sed; the slave-population, according to the best the most violent supporters of this society were accounts, amounting now to nearly three mill- planters themselves, and that the speakers did not hesitate to hold out the monstrons and hateful proposition, that the negroes were not men creation. It was impossible to read these ments, and not perceive that the persons then assembled were no friends, but bitter enemies, to the whole African race, and that nothing in the ad never been proposed, they would have way of good intentions towards the negro could be expected from them. It is unn cessary for me to attempt to describe what my feelings were I began to have other fears as I looked into upon this occasion. I will only say that I saw

> With respect to my dear and revered frien Cresson's plan, which was purposely concealed.

> I have now given you my reasons for having

I am, dear sir, with great esteem, Very truly and cordially yours, THOMAS CLARKSON

THE PHI! ANTHROPIST

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CIN CINNATI.

SLAVERY IN CINCINNATI.

Recent circumstances have forced the convic-

Wednesday Morning, November 11, 1840.

tion upon us, that, in defiance of the organic law of the State, individuals have been and are now held as slaves in this city. The near neighborhood of Kentucky, the nu ily alliances between the citizens of both states. and the continual interchange of population, open various covert ways for the introduction of slavery among us. A citizen here receives unthere. As der his roof a slave-boy, owned by a relative in life in perpetual slavery. A transient resident, during a sojourn below, purchases a servant, ges-and that she had been badly used. It the present editor will leave his chair. To throw and on removing hither, brings him along .-

slave of his father or mother in a slave state, un-In all these cases, the constitution of the state Ohio is glaringly violated, and a most aggravated insult inflicted on the communityto say nothing of the wrong done to the victims

of such injustice. It is obvious that kidnapping in such circumstances can be carried on with comparative impunity. If the self constituted master become displeased, all he has to do, is to travel with his servant in a slave-state, and leave him there, to be sold; or send him on business to his relatives, who will kindly dispose of him to the best advantage. It is exceedingly difficult to naturally we feel concerned in the condition of take hold of these slaveholders. If you compel them by writ of habeas corpus to produce the persons unlawfully detained, aware that the constitution of Ohio prohibits slavery, they deny that they hold them as slaves; they simply support them & take care of them—they do not restrain their liberty—they make no claim to their services as slaves! Of course, the individuals are discharged-people wonder that the abolitionists should thus harass good citizens the court probably ministers a rebuke to intermedno evidence being demanded, as no claim is set rights. Acquaint him with the laws of Ohio. tion of this Union appear more glaring than is union, and fast adherence to our principles. True, we

statement of facts from the suspicion which settles upon him. Certainly, the slave holder, when thus detected, will disavow the act; and a mere simpleton can understand, why, by a prompt disclaimer of any right to his victim, he hould seek to prevent inquiry into his past conduct, and to overwhelm the informer with

There is one way in which such rascality power to issue it without the previous formalmight be brought to light & duly punished, and ity of an affidavit. that is, by an action for damages for false imprisonment, or a suit for services rendered. But here would be a difficulty. Our benevolent legislators have generously secured the white villain affidavit accordingly, and have the writ issued. being blacks or mulattoes, could not testify method, after the other methods had failed,against those who had been oppressing and robbing them.

A few weeks since, a friend of ours, having satisfied himself by sufficient evidence, that a colored woman was held as a slave by a coffeehouse keeper on sixth st., made affidavit accordingly, and procured a writ of habeas corpus.-The woman, a wretched, worn-out looking see with what extreme carefulness, its framers reature, was brought before Judge Reed, and, guarded against the introduction of any species the man setting up no claim to her, (and he cer- of slavery into this state. tainly would have been a fool to have done so.) she was discharged as a free woman.

The person holding her had purchased her in Kentucky. A few days before, he had been informed was closed, and the buyer came over on Sunday to receive "his property." Meanone, the writ of habeas corpus having been served, ordering the woman to be brought before the court the following morning, the holder did not dare himself to execute the agreement, but engaged an acquaintance to inveigle her, if ossible, across the river. The woman was advised of her danger, and the plot failed. Such is the statement made to us. a statement which would have been made to the court, had not the nan been instructed to disavow all claim to the woman. No explanation of the facts on which the affidavit was grounded, having been asked, the case by many was regarded as additional evidence of the meddlesome disposition of aboli-

Within a few days, a more interesting case has occurred. Mr. B-, one of the most respectable citizens of the place, was required by writ of habeas corpus to produce the bodies of Mary Green and her two children, whom George R. Smith, on oath, had represented, s being held in slavery, "to the best of his belief and knowledge." The parties accordingly appeared before court, and the return made was, that he, Mr. B ..., had bought her time of relative in Kentucky, to prevent her being sold down the river-she and her children were supported in his house -her liberty was not restrained-it was not by her wish she was brought into court-he made no claim to her services. Judge Reed remarked that the woman and her children were, every one knew, free by the laws of Ohio, free from the fact of having been brought here. It was a singular case. The affidavit sets forth that she and her children were held as slaves. Mr. B. comes forward and testifies that he makes no claim to them as such—they are at liberty to go where they see proper-he purchased the woman to save her from slavery. He hoped the time of the court -would not be occupied with these idle affidavits. Every intelligent man knew that slavery could not exist in Ohio. If slaves were brought here, they became free. He added that such affidavits, if false, would furnish grounds of indictment for perjury. Great sympathy seemed manifested for Mr. B. no occasion was afforded to Mr. Smith to state the facts, which supported his declarations-

great odium consequently attached to him. We wish such an occasion had offered itself: the paper? Their beloved party is no longer in affidavit was far from being an idle one, and the tinues to serve without wages one whom he is at liberty to go where she saw proper, and faith. taught to consider his owner, and is kept in sub- might return to Mr. B- 's if she would. jection by the lash, or the threat of being sold she shook her head and said she did not want down the river. A citizen of Cincinnati buys a to go back; -neither did she go back. Such conduct is a sufficient comment on Mr. B.'s der the pretext of doing a charitable act, and declaration. We were very glad to hear the then compels him to work as a slave, to pay for Judge declare with much emphasis, that if Mr. B. or any other man should carry the woman. brought into the state under such circumstances, out of it into slavery, he would commit a penitentiary offence.

Other cases in Cincinnati we now have an eye upon.

The pastor of a church in this place, has in his possession a slave-boy, brought from Kentucky. So far as we can learn, he has never executed free papers for him. The clergyman is one of that class of clerical monsters that believes in the rightfulness of slave holding. His father wrote a book in defence of the system. Very a lad held under such circumstances.

We know not the minister's intentions; we hope they are good. It will do him no harm, however, to be informed, that should he take the lad into a slave-state and leave him there, a slave, he would be guilty of a penitentiary of fence. The crime would be that of KIDNAP-

A word to our friends. Be vigilant, but be cautious, moderate, discreet.

or recover him, indisputable proof is at once se- practical slaveholding. If he is the strongest cured; the wrong can be redressed; the wrong prop of the system of slavery in the South, they doer punished.

ly. If they shall appear to him to furnish suf- ture of the policy, which a very large majority ficient cause for a writ of habeas corpus, he has of abolitionists has seen proper to adopt.

Or. finally, having satisfied yourself by care-In all cases, however, take the advice of some counsel in such matters.

to slavery. Let our friends study it well, and

"There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary serviude in this state, otherwise than for the punish crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, nor shall any male person arrived at the age of twenty-one years, nor female person arrived at the age of cighteen years, be held to serve any teen years, be held to serve any person as a servant, unnegotiating with an individual there who wished to buy her. The bargain, we are son shall enter into such indenture while in a state of perfect freedom, and on consideration of a bona fide consideration, received or to be received for their service, except as before excepted. Nor shall any indenture of any negro or mulatto hereafter made and executed out of this state, or if made in the state where the term of service exceeds one year, be of the least validity, except those given in the case of apprenticeship."-Art. viii,

> This is the noblest guaranty of freedom in cit and emphatic. The section prohibits slave- its relation to communities! Your great object is, to ry in Ohio, in all its forms, now and forever .-It does not tolerate it for a year, a month, a day, or a moment. With a single exception, its operation is entire, and never-ceasing. The excention is created by the Constitution of the U. States, which protects against the operation of this section, the right of the master in Kentucky or any other slave state, to his slave, who may have escaped out of such state into Ohio .-Otherwise, the section frees.

1. The slave who is sent from Kentucky to sell apples or cranberries for his master in Cincinnati market.

2. The slave who is sent among us to work for the benefit of his master.

3. The slave who is brought by his master with him on a visit to Ohio.

4. The slave who is conveyed by his master into this state on his transit to Missouri or the

zen of Ohio, and introduced within our limits.

of making him work out his freedom-money.

7. The slave-child, who is borrowed for purposes of convenience by a person in Ohio, and held under his authority.

8. In a word, it frees every slave, the mointo our state, by the will of his master.

to show with what scrupulous zeal the founders of the state were bent on securing their soil against the foul foot-prints of slavery.

Facts have been furnished us lately, giving ground for the belief that certain Abolitionists Cincinnati, and the Presbytery have both taken strong are desirous of breaking up the Philanthropist. In this they show more spite than wisdom. What good will it do them now, to crush

Judge Reed we presume would have seen that the jeopardy. The battle has been fought, and won. Surely a most unlovely spirit possesses lead to correct practices-that a man may be antirespectability of Mr. B, would scarcely them. The paper belongs to the Ohio A. S. slavery in the church, and pro-slavery in his politics ... have shielded him against the honest indigna- Society. This association will have to decide far, however, as the abolition of the slave trade Kentucky, keeps and treats him as a slave till it tion of the spectators. Mr. Smith had seen the at its next anniversary, whether it has been of presbyteries and synods, and conferences do, if pobecomes inconvenient or dangerous, and then woman herself-and she herself had positively properly or improperly conducted. Those who returns him to his former owner, to pine out his told him that she was in confinement, and was are dissatisfied with our course, may utter their treated as aslave-that she had not received wa- complaints there. Should a majority will it, was returned to the writ, that it was not up your paper now, is therefore unwise. You Here, the poor victim, ignorant of the laws of her wish to be brought before the court; do not injure me, but your society, and the cause They are beginning at last to prevail on the church to do Ohio, and of his rights under those laws, con- and yet, when told by Judge Reed that she was of the slave to which you have plighted your its duty; it remains that they urge the state also to ap-

The principles upon which I have conducted the paper, I firmly believe to be right; and I rejoice to be sustained in my course by every member of our Executive Committee, excepting have voted for slaveholders and pro-slavery men, for the highest offices in the nation, have done wrong, and reflected dishonor on their cause, I more firmly than ever believe; and I pledge myself hereafter most steadfastly to maintain the duty on the part of every citizen, of the immety may determine whether it will take the same ground, or justify voting for slavery, while it defor office, the pledged supporters of what we all Where you have sufficient evidence that a slavery of this nation, (for be it rememberperson is held under restraint, tell him of his ed, in no act does the pro-slavery corrup- We have got truth on our side; all that is need up in such a slow and line But I have not done with this subject yet. Mr. no evidence being demanded, as no claim is set rights. Asquaint and the in that of voting for slaveholders and their, almost new and line being demanded, as no claim is set rights. Asquaint and the in that of voting for slaveholders and their, almost new and line being demanded, as no claim is set rights. Asquaint and the in that of voting for slaveholders and their, almost new and line being demanded, as no claim is set rights. Asquaint and the in that of voting for slaveholders and their, almost new and line being demanded, as no claim is set rights. Asquaint and the interpretation of the says he is under restraint, advise him to in that of voting for slaveholders and their almost new and line being demanded, as no claim is set rights. Asquaint and the last time, up, the person who has made affidavit is described by the last time.

are the strongest supports of pro-slavery sub-Or, having obtained all the necessary facts in servience in the free states. Let us not be unsuch a case, go to a Judge of the court of com- derstood as denouncing any man. We are simmon pleas, and state them to him fully and fair- ply expressing our candid convictions of the na-

No truth can be more manifest than that our ful inquiry, and if possible, by the declarations enterprise has two aspects, a religious and poof the person himself who is restrained, make litteal one. Slavery is a sin against God; consequently it becomes a subject for church action. against black testimony. Persons thus held, It would be well, we think, to resort to this It is also a wrong to the individual and the community; and therefore within the scope of state action. Our enterprise then demands the use of discreet lawyer. We have several among us, both religious and political instrumentalities .who will always be glad freely to give their If you make it exclusively a political question. you let go the most powerful lever for moving We shall conclude this article by copying the the public mind-that is, public conscience; Declaration of the Constitution of Ohio relating You deprive yourself at once of the most important preliminary to sound political action .a strong religious sentiment. On the other hand. regard it alone as a religious question, and courfine your management of it to religious met hods. and you may make it a sublime abstraction. but never an efficient reality. You accumulate principle, but prohibit its most important application. It is as if a city should provide itself with arms and munitions of war against a beseiger; and then spike its own guns. If human government be right, then one of the highest uses of religious principle is, to compel it to abolish the evila t has created. Church action is designed, not to make the individual a christian, while attending to religious ceremonies - but a christian, that is to say, an honest and pious man, in all the relations of life, at all times. If its operation in relation to the the whole constitution. The language is expli- individual is so important, how much more important in make the individual act out his religious principles as a father, a husband, a business man-and will you forbid him to act them out as a citizen, a sovereign? For every citizen of these U. States is a sovereign. But if this application be allowed, you at once concede the propriety of political action against slavery. You confess that our enterprise ought to be a political as well as

religious one. But political and religious instrumentalities differ .-But political and rengious trees. The former are primarily coercive, the latter primarily suasive. When you treat our enterprise as a subject, you must apply to it political instrumentalities What are these! Political writings, speeches, conventions, party-action, VOTING. If an evil has its roots in legislation, the hand of the legislator must extirpate them. Hence the necessity of a resort to the BALLOT-BOX. You may exercise discipline in the church -- you may record ecclesiastical testimony against slavory—you may pray and preach against it. This is well, but if you stop here, crime, under the protection of law, will laugh you to scorn. All the measures ramed are but preliminary.-Go then to the balllo box let your wote par 5. The slave who is contracted for by a cit
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cit contracte capacity - and the work is done. That which made, unmakes. The log slative power which established evil, ab-6. The slave whose time is purchased, and rogates it. But mind! Praying and church disciplina who is held by a person in Ohio under pretence are not voting. You can't pray good men into office. In the providence of God, a sure way to achieve this ob. ject is put within your grasp:-THE BALLOT-BOX.

"O, but you must let this alone, till we get the churchs right!" What is that to thee! Do your own duty in the church and we will help you; but do not thrust yourself in botween the little principle you have already manufacment he is introduced in any way whatsoever tured and its application. Why should ministers lay stumbling blocks in the way of political action on right principles? In this matter we do not ask your ecclesiastics, we concede to you the lead. In politics, you are too inexpert to be leaders. Besides, your churches in Ohio have already, many of them, acted. On the Western Reserve, the testimony of the Presbyterian churches, at least in its synods and presbyteries, is sound; and such is the fact generally through the State, But, we ask, what good will it all do, if nothing more is to follow? Answer this question candidly. The Synod of ground against slavery; and yet, seven members of an ab-olition shareth within the bounds of the presbytery, threw up their subscription to our paper -- simply because it insisted on the duty of carrying out the religious sentiment of the presbytery, at the ballot-box, as well as in the church! This shows that right principles do not always What good, we again ask, will the recorded testimony litical action be not resorted to? Just think of it. Year after year, they may go on uttering their testimony, until it will come to be a thing of course, and receive about as much consideration as the venrly remembrance of the slave, incorporated in the addresses of the Society of Friends. Abolition societies have not yet done their workpropriate action. Let not ministers and churches interfere with their operations, crying out for postponement or half way measures.

Soon we shall begin to hold political meetings. The theme will be, the Slave Power, in its influence on the government and finances of the nation. We shall want two individuals. That those abolitionists who to set the people in motion; but when they begin to move, what shall we tell them? That they are too few to accomplish any thing! That the ration is pro-slavery and therefore we must vote for pro-slavery candidates? That they must make it a point always to choosethe less of two evils imposed on them by corrupt caucuses? That they had better vote with that party which on the whole they imagine will do most for the other indiate and total abandonment of every species of terests of the country? Such counsel would make all pro-slavery voting. This ground will be our eloquence full flat and powerless. What, I ask, should held till our next anniversary, when the socie, we tell them? What great principle lay down to unite them in efficient operation? A year or two ago in this city they were holding ward temperance meetings, to put down coffee-houses. What a queer temperance polnounces the practice of it as an enormous crime. itician he would have been, who after expatiating grandil-I would as lief compromise with the prac- equently on the curses of dram-drinking and the license tice of slaveholding, as that of voting for slave- system, should have wound up his discourse by exhortholders or their abettors. Those of our friends ing his hearers not to be in haste - "you can't succeed who differ from us, and think that sound princi- in electing men opposed to the coffe-house system-true, the ple and policy justify the practice of sustaining candidates in nomination, are either drunkards or supporvotes, so you had better bestow your suffrages on those candenounce as a monstrous sin and political curse, didates who on the whole will do most for the other intermay be very good citizens, and sincere anti-sla- ests of the city." Well might the meeting exclaim very men; but we tell them in all honesty and "We knew all this before. Why did you call us out to good temper, we do not believe them while act- hear such counsel as this! We thought you would ing on such a sentiment, sound and efficient abolitionists. In our estimation, they are giving the and lo ! it is all talk!" Now, what was the counsel givsame kind of countenance to the practical pro- en! "Action! friends, Action! We have been talking long enough against this evil, and we must now go to voting. Vote for no man who is not a fee to intemperance.

next. We may indeed be defeated again and again.t, let us always, at every election, present an unbre ken phalanx at the polls. We shall make our principle us -- we shall demonstrate our sincerity -- our to timony against drunkenness will be efficacions—we shall acquire confidence in each other—we shall become well ciplined in the exercise of our political duties-we shall gain numbers at every trial-and finally the victory will be ours." Such was the counsel-it was followed, and the prediction fulfilled.

What then are we to do, when we call our political meetings? We can do nothing without a principle.-That principle must be the principle of immediation, What!" exclaim the people,—"are we responsible for these evils? Is it by our legislators that slavery is upweld in the District of Columbia, and in Florida ! By them that laws are passed in Ohio for securing slavery in Kentucky? By their tame consent, that slavestate after slave-state is admitted into the Union, the constitution violated, and the government perverted to the purposes of the slaveholders?" "Yes.!" says the speaker, What then must we do! for of course you do not expoot to remedy this evil by speech-making." "Send good men and true, to Congress and the Legislature, to be sure," "But when!" inquire the people. "Why-not -now-exactly-but pretty soon, though. Other people are not yet prepared-it won't do to throw away your yotes-you must do the best you can, making a choice out of pro-slavery candidates, till other folk are ready. "Yes-but"-responds a listener-"suppose you preach This doctrine every where, how long before other folk ton, and G. W. Holmes has also received notice, that his will be ready? If every assemblage must defer action, election will be contested. We are glad of this. Most till-every other assemblage is ready, all will forever be probably the truth will now be revealed. That voters for my part, if I can find ten men to begin with, I'll wait for nobody. Some must always venture first—masses by any reasonable man. The investigation to which do not begin to move, all at once. It strikes me, sir, that these contested elections will lead, will do good, by opening if you were in a slave-state, you would be very apt to wind people's eyes to the abominable corruption of the leaders that immediate emancipation was a duty only when every body was ready to emancipate!"

Who would be right-Mr. Speaker or Mr. Listen-

Abolitionists of Ohio! You are immediatists in trine-when will you be immediatists in practice? You

votes, so far as heard from. It would be just not to attempt any account or give a full one. The course of the Gazette is calculated, (unintentionally, we hope,) to mislead the public that independent abolitionism was a locofoco trick—and east for Mr. Birney, will probably be about fifteen hundred. Should it be less, we shall not be disheartened. Whatever the number, it will be a nucleus.

COLUMBUS CONVENTION, POLITICS, &c. We are glad that the proposition for a Columbus Convention meets with favor among abolitionists. Many of those who advocated the second the measure vigorously. We have con- we shall see both used up in the melee." versed with some who voted for General Harrison. They concede that it was a violent exception to principle, and that hereafter, the course of abolitionists in Ohio ought to be in accordance with the principle, not the exception. Will you, said I to one who had been a prominent Harrison abolitionist, hereafter go against wote only for those men who will vote for liberty. Let us hear from you speedily. Commit
yourselves to the right policy before party can
put its screws upon you. Commit yourselves
to ballot-box abolitionism, at once, NOW, and
that they will, perhaps, notwithstanding the remembrance of past dereliction, cease to demand your suffrages for pro-slavery candidates.

This "coalition" is all a figment of yourselves
who advocated in the Virginia Conthey would pay the fine and good clear—or a candidate for
the vice Presidency, who advocated in the Virginia Conthey would pay the fine and good clear—or a candidate for
the vice Presidency, who advocated in the Virginia Conthey would pay the fine and good clear—or a candidate for
the vice Presidency, who advocated in the Virginia Conthey would pay the fine and good clear—or a candidate for
the vice Presidency, who advocated in the Virginia Conthey would pay the fine and good clear—or a candidate for
which vice Presidency, who advocated in the Virginia Conthey would pay the fi We earnestly entreat you to unite with us. You consider that the principles we have advocated, litionists and some few promises and some few promises that the principles we have advocated, litionists and some few promises that the principles we have advocated, litionists and some few promises that the principles we have advocated, litionists and some few promises that the principles we have advocated the principles and the principles we have advocated the principles and the principles and the principles are the principle are true-are the only principles on which energetic and successful political action can be with the Whig party—but it is not in their powfounded. You excepted to their application in er (or their purpose, we trust,) to ally our cause the late canvass, only because "it was a peculiar crisis"—"the measure was premature"—"it real representatives of abolitionism in Ohio, sufficient motives for keeping together her enortemporary. Such reasons do not exist now, We have plenty of time to turn over the whole and would rather abandon the name of abolitionmatter. No "other interests" are at stake. There is no "crisis" now. We want then to see what you will do. Will you meet together, and resolve to act with us? We cannot go back -we will not. "No compromise with slavery in church or state," is our motto. We will never vote for any candidate, for the Presidency or ver vote for any candidate, for the Presidency or Birney." Suppose we should say, the "noted with such barefaced publicity in the Danish Island, if it is a solid judgment and compass of intellect, the dings, because facts will be done to the new king by these proceeds. very, and the establishment of equal and exact last, and superior to the first, of those "noted" in
Fry, sends accounts from St. Thomas which but to justice among all men, black & white, -this is have, when no suitable ones sare in nomination, and, if circumstances demand, we will have poor man by conferring the boon of freedom on them any how, where we have reason to believe nearly thirty human beings. "The noted

own candidate for the Presidency of the United States. We all desire an anti-slavery president, but such we shall never have, if we depend on either of the two parties. Let us nominate at to exist between their scheme and the plans of once for ourselves, and it will save us from being scattered abroad. It will give harmony and power to our efforts. Whatever policy we may adopt in local politics, let this one thing be done, and be done at least within this year, and our brethren hereafter, we trust, will be saved from the vortex of party-excitement.

THE SUPPORTERS OF THE BLACK LAW.

Of the 52 members of the house of representatives o this state, and the 26 members of the senate, who voted for the Black law of 1838-9, only five have this year been re-elected to the Assembly. Of these, three will take their seats in the senate, and two in the house. Their names are, Jacob Hostetter of Stark, G. W. Holmes of Hamilton, Alexander Waddle of Franklin, Miami and Clark, John M. Jenkins of Columbiana, and Joseph Burns of Coshocton. As the repeal of the Black law will be attempted the coming session, we hope these worthies will make some atonement for their past, misconduct by

Contested Elections.

were imported into this county, previous to the election of the two parties.

TACTICS. A little before the late election it was said, that a large number of the Birney tickets had been issued at the offices of the Ohio Statesman, Columbus, and the Advertiser, Cincinnati. Whig papers proclaimed the fact, and asin giving the returns of the different counties, cheat abolitionists into the support of General Harrison. puts down a few votes as having been given by

The leaders of the democratic party in this state are wicked in standing armies and vessels of war. but the man is a mere party-bigot who supposes that all the trickery lies on their side. We fear that many of our friends in their horror of being used by locofoco lead ers, have become tools in the hands of whig managers. we cannot yet think with patience of the credulity that

Abolitionism-Farcical. "I have been an abolitionist since I was 18 years of age, ays Gen. Harrison. Southern whiggery takes the dos and swallows it.

I believe it to be a violation of the spirit of the con tution to discuss abstition in the fees states, says Gener tution. The northern abolitionists swallow the do and almost to a man vote for Harrison and Tyler. tionists. Many of those who advocated the experiment of a slavery ticket, "only this once," will than to see the abolitionists almost to a man vote for Harrison and Tyler, in preference to Birney and Earle. Now shall see both need up in the meles."

Ohio Statesman. Not so fast, Mr. Statesman. Enough abolitionist maintained their independence, to prevent their cause from being used up either by you or your opponents.

COALITION.

The abolitionists have given for Birney and Earle, on an average we presume, FIVE VOTES to the county, or all slaveholders and their abettors, and vote in favor of abolition nominations, when suitable men are not in nomination? 'Yes,' was the unhesitating reply. Come then, all you who have supported slavery-candidates, "only for this once," and prove the sincerity of your implications and the sincerity of your implications and the slave, and their labor to fill up Ohio with the slave, and their labor to fill up Ohio with the slave, and their labor to fill up Ohio with the slave, and their labor to fill up Ohio with the slave, and their labor to fill up Ohio with the slave, and their labor to fill up Ohio with the slave, and their labor to fill up Ohio with the slave, and degrade him, more than for any other cause. Last Friday proved this, and we call on the laboring ments. And who could these men support with a better this once," and prove the sincerity of your implied pledges, by meeting together, and letting as and the world know, that henceforth you will the poor for fines and costs, while the rich, with their more than a candidate for the Presidency, who voted to sell the poor for fines and costs, while the rich, with their more than a candidate for the poor for fines and costs, while the rich, with their more than a candidate for the poor for fines and costs, while the rich, with their more than a candidate for the poor for fines and costs, while the rich with their more than a candidate for the poor for fines and costs, while the rich with their more than a candidate for the poor for fines and costs, while the rich with their more than a candidate for the poor for fines and costs, while the rich with their more than a candidate for the poor for fines and costs, while the rich with their more than a candidate for the poor for fines and costs, while the rich with their more than a candidate for the poor for fines and costs, while the rich with their more than a candidate for the poor for fines and costs, while the rich with their more than a candidate for the poor for fines and costs, while the rich with their more than a candidate for the poor for fines and costs, while the rich with their more than a candidate for the poor for fines and costs, while the rich with their more than a candidate for the poor for fines and costs, while the rich with their more than a candidate for the poor for fines and costs, while the rich with the fine fines are the poor for fines and costs, while the rich with the fines are t

litionists and some few prominent ones voted tablishment has long been her heaviest expense. generally, did not permit themselves to be made mous forces. She wants, however, one great pudiate all coalition with pro-slavery parties, ists, than consent to so dishonorable a mea-

"THE NOTED JAMES G. BIRNEY."

One of our city papers says, "it is known to draw that the charges brought by the Danish Major Magens against General Von Scholton, governor of the leland of W. H. Harrison"—or "the noted Henry Clay!

In solid judgment and compass of intellect, the dings, because facts will be brought to light which would brother of Mr. Gurney who was lately here with Mrs. St. Thomas which but to last, and superior to the first, or those whose whose in accounts from St. I nomes which but too dividuals, and infinitely beyond them, in moral strongly confirm the above statemenst, which, if, they should be made known to the king of Denmark, [and believe that they will be lattle.] that the nominees of other parties will fail in Henry Clay" lives in ease on the labor of some their anti-slavery duties. This is our policy. sixty head of human cattle, whom, while life Who, we again ask, will go along with us? lasts, he compels to work without wages; and Come, friends. All over the state, get up your the "noted W. H. Harrison dare not say the Conventions, and let us hear what you intend to thing is wrong.

COLONIZATION IN ENGLAND.

The British abolitionists are disavowing indig-Mr. Buxton. Mr. Gurley finds but a cool reception among the people of Great Britain. In to-day's paper may be found the venerable Clarkson's protest against the scheme:

THE FRIEND OF MAN, we are glad to see in in an enlarged form. It is published now on a beautiful sheet, almost the size of our own. Friend Goodell js using a vigorous pen in behalf of what will yet be the Great Human Rights party.

THE BALLOT Box is the title of a new abo lition daily paper recently started in New York. It advocates with ability the Human Rights par-

THE MASSACHUSETTS ABOLITIONIST IS HOW under the management of A. A. Phelps. It is thoroughly devoted to the interests of the Human Rights party, and we need not say, is very ably edited.

TREQUEST.

Again I respectfully and most earnestly request all in Hamilton county who voted for Mr. Birney at the late election, to transmit their names to me in a letter, or leave them at our office on Main st. Several have already been kind enough to comply with the request. Our chief reason for asking this favor is, that we may have it in our power to establish beyond the power of suspicion to shake, confidence among democratic and whig independent abolitionists. So far as returns have been made to us, the votes

As every one is becoming interested in Euro pean movements, we subjoin the following table of the relative strength of the various powers should state that many of these amounts probably but the nominal statistics of the land forces, and that many of the vessels are laid up in ordinary. With regard to England, we know this to be the case, and that many of her regiments are mere skeletons, preserving their respective names to serve as recruiting depots, while they are counted as full regiments.

	,	counted as full r	Oring
1	A DAVE	Vessels.	egiments.
1	- ingraniti	699	Men.
1	Russia	699	114,000
	France	379	660,000
1	Anetria	300	330,000
1	Prussia	termen le amoid.	299,000
1	Holland	6	167,000
1	Spain	18 19201 18	73,000
	Belgium	rather to middle Oak	70,000
	Sweden	0.	50,000
	Denmark	7	10,000
	Sardinia	The Constitution of the	38,000
	Naples	de la la B	30,000
	Norway	. 2	30,000
111	Greece	the bar whale man 3; his	23,000
	a courty	= Philonomy (princis)	10,000
	Lidilover	No. of Land	9,000
1	Bavaria	the bound of the same	16,700
	Nuclemb	011	40,000
	" uttellinger		12,000
F	ortugal not kno	ord O majour	15,000
I	will be percei	ved that the	

It will be perceived that the army of England is exceeded by that of several of the other countries; but it should also be recollected that in many of her colonies, the native militia, and some times regular native soldiers, supply the place of a standing force supported by government at home. Public opinion has also contributed, in some measure, to diminish her regular army; but she has an almost countless militia to recruit

ular data to which we can refer, but believe that She has a vast line of frontier to defend from the not the case, her jealousy of France and Engarticle, which will prevent her from becoming formidable at a distance from her frontier. wants Money, and had it not been for English gold, her armies could not have reached Paris in the wars of Napoleon. - Boston Post.

our readers, that recently a third ticket has been against General Von Scholton, governor of the laland of nominated, in favor of the noted James G. It is impossible that the state-trade could be carried on with such harefaced authlicity in the Donish Leland if it

there is every reason to believe that they will be,] will meine Zeitung. His majority the king has given his cancilou to neveral regulations respecting the negro slaves in the Danish. West India Islands, and causes them to be promulgated as laws by the Upper Colonial Board of Customs, and the Board of Trade; they relate to the bad treatment of the negroes, to the means of facilitating their acquiring liberty, and were issued as a rescript of the late king is 1994. Conventions, and let us hear what you intend to do for that cause, which you have always said you believed paramount in importance to sny other political question.

"The noted James G. Birney!" Send your chase, inheritance, or labor, is their own property, with the exception of arms and boats. Scourgings with the punishment is to be inflicted with punishment is to be inflicted with out little, point of union, must be, the nomination of our James G. Birney."

James G. Birney!" Send your chase, inheritance, or labor, is their own property, with the exception of arms and boats. Scourgings with the exception of arms and b

Sierra Leoue.

sonstitution, like herrings in a barrel. I saw them real after they had been captured. On a shell about the size possible could contain one. The statements which your crators in both houses of parliament exhibit of the sufferorators in both houses of parliament exhibit of the sufferings of these unhappy people are faint outlines of their appaling misery. Unless some efficient system be adopted. Africa will long continue to cry out, with tears of blood, to her European brother man for his interposition and protection. Yet the people of this part of Africa are the most docile imaginable. I have known a Westeyan missionary go among them, and destroy their idols, to

the most docue imaginable. I have known a Westeyan missionary go among them and destroy their idols, to which they sacrifice goats and fowl; but they never immolated a human victim. The missionary, with the moral courage which characterises that devoted class of men, went among them fearleesly and alone, and in the course of a short time succeeded in reclaiming a great number of them to christianity, through the medium of a half-broken English, with which the natives are in a great degree conversant. The Spanirds and Portuguese are indefatigable in promoting the trade in slaves. Strange that the Roman Catholic powers of Europe do not interpose, and prevent this great blot upon their religion

Cape of Good Hope. and having detained her for a preach of the clark sent her into Simmon's Bay, in charge of a prize master, having previously put on board of her the Yaruga's car. go, and retaining four negroes taken out of her; but on go, and retaining four negroes taken out of her; but on the 11th inst., having lost her mainmast, foretopmast, &c., during a heavy gale from the N. W., she was oblibring Wizard, F. T. Buck. commander, arrived in Simulative works are a chase of twenty-seven hours, captured a brigantine. The crew, finding they would be taken, abandoned her off Cape Frio, and escaped. All the slaves on board had been

An explanation has been made from the four powers to the cour of France, calculated to show that they meant no disrespect to the latter in determining on their course

DOMESTIC.

Population of Cincinnati. We have been favored by Mr. Cisz, with the following interesting tabular statements relative to the population of this city, the census of which he has just com

The total recapitulation is found to be as follows: WHITES. Coloren. Males, Females. Females 2,688 7,120 95 2,560 5,520 247 2,960 2,560 5,520 247 4,548 4,477 9,015 135 101-196 VI. 2,220 2,310 4,539 14 VII. 2,359 2,384 4,743 25

73 Farmers. 2,029 engaged in Commerce. 10,326 engaged in Manufactures and Trade. navigating the Ocean. River and Canal

13 whites Blind. colored. 38 Insane and Idiots, whites, at public charge. at private charge. 80 scholars in Colleges.

120 in Academies.
5,845 in Common Schools.

Maine There is a majority of Whige in both branches of the Legislature. Governor still in dispute, though the Whigs are confident that Kent is elected. Six Congressmen are chosen; 4 Whig and 2 V. B. Whig gain two.—In two districts no choice. This election cures a Whig senator in Congress. V. B. majority last year. 6469.

by whom a senator from Congress is to be

sight days at the utmost,—Hamburg paper, May 5th,

Tas SLIVE TRADE. [From the Patriot.]—Extract A letter written from Sierra Leone on the 18th of une last;—the slave trade is by no means extinguished journ the coast; it is, however, more covertly conducted, from the most accurate sources of information, I can fairly sate that not one out of seven slave-ships is caught by the British cruisers. There is more secrecy, but the trade is nearly as frequent as hefore, but more profitable, and for that reason more alluring. A few days ago I visited a captured slaver. In a space, which a moderate sized French bedstead would occupy, I have seen forty five unhappy wretches packed, without regard to age of constitution, like herrings in a harrel. I saw them feather they had been captured. On a shell about the size a pinch of salt, f THE SLAVE-TRANK - [From the Pairiot] - Extract of a half-crown piece, was deposited a pinch of salt, for which a father and four children contended, each enden-vouring to scramble a portion to cat with his rice. I have seen four children packed in a case that I thought it impossible could contain one. The statements which your

CAPTURE OF SLAVES. - Cape of Good Hope papers to the 2d of June. inclusive, contain the following extract of a letter, dated Port Elizabeth, May 23d:—On the 21st of March last, Lieutenant Rose, commander of Her Majesty's ship Curlew, when in lat. 14, 53, S., long, 43, 46, E., fell in with and detained a vessel sailing under Arabacolaus. Arab colours, called Yaruga, armed with one gun and trine—when will you be immediately to abandon slavery we call upon the slaveholder, immediately to forsake the practice of voting for slaveholding and pro-slavery law-givers and rulers.

ELECTIONS.

ELECTIONS.

ELECTIONS.

ELECTIONS.

Complished by having a list in our possession, the whigs. People are anxious to know how the whole was pursued by these papers, we feel that the Democrats were busy in circulating the tickets far and wide throughout the state. The effect was list the names in our paper, although it would bittoo principles, without proof believed the report, and cargo having been of conductance and their about the voters, to do so. Our purposes will be accepted to a the voters, to do so. Our purposes will be accepted to the woods. On the 3d of April, while at another at the port of Conducta, fifteen of the woods. On the 26th of March, in last, the Portagues brig Don Pedro Duque de Porte, armed from Deo, Arabina Simmon's Bay, in charge of a prize master, sent her into Simmon's Bay, in charge of a prize master, sent her into Simmon's Bay, in charge of a prize master, sent her into Simmon's Bay, in charge of a prize master, sent her into Simmon's Bay, in charge of a prize master, sent her into Simmon's Bay, in charge of a prize master, sent her into Simmon's Bay, in charge of a prize master, sent her into Simmon's Bay, in charge of a prize master, sent her into Simmon's Bay, in charge of a prize master, sent her into Simmon's Bay, in charge of a prize master, sent her into Simmon's Bay, in charge of a prize master, sent her into Simmon's Bay, in charge of a prize master, sent her into Simmon's Bay, in charge of a prize master in t small arms, having slave irons, water tanks, and a quantity of matting on board, commanded by Fatchel Kerin

> Frio, and escaped. All the slaves on board had been landed by the Wizard." Mehemet Ali.-This distinguished genius, whos name is at present so formidable to the world, since it is the world on which peace or war, bloody and extensive, depends, is about seventy years of age. He was born, it is said, in the same year with Wellington, and with Na-

When Mehemet consented to the relinquishment o Syria, provided he might retain possession during his life time, he andoubtedly knew that the four powers would consent to no such modification. His main object was probably to gain time for those active preparatory opera-tions in which he is engaged.

The latest intelligence from England informs us, as expected, that the four powers adhere unchangeably to the original terms, the immediate and total giving up to the original terms, the immediate and total giving up of Syris. On the part of the four powers, resolute and efficient measures are adopted to force Mehemet Ali to compliance: vigorous attempts are made to excite the Syrians to revolt and insurrection against him.

The correspondent of the Commercial represents the French people as enthusiastic in favor of Mehemet, and as eager for all the accompaniments of war. France is preparing herself on every side for the contest.

[N. Y. Eman.

4,317 3,763 7,900 458 511—969 8,869 2,590 2,681 5,271 37 62— 99 5,370 62- 99 5,370 320-567 6.087 181-316 9,341 24- 38 4,577 45- 70 4,813

23,264 20,863 44,127 1,011 1,244 2,255 46,382 Remainder of Hamilon County. 46,382 33,768

The occupation of the inhabitants of the city is as for

275 Professional men 18 Deaf and Dumb, white.

2,941 white adults who cannot read or write, The particulars relative to ward I, we are promised Election Returns. Vermont.—The Whig majority for Governor is 10,798

Whig gain from last year, near 900. The five Congressmen are all Whig. Gain two.

Georgia. Nine Congress-men elected, all Whig, of which three are a gain from last year. Average majority about 3500. Both branches of the Legislature are Whig,

New Jersey.—Council, 18 W., 5 V. B. Whig gain three. Assembly, 41 W., 12 V. B. Whig gain 8. Congress 6, all Whig. Popular vote 1226 Whig majority. A U. S. Senator to be elected.

Ohio. Returns from all but 6 counties show jority of 18,190, and a white gain from 1838 of 23,831. Congress 12 W., 7 V. B. Whig gain 4.—Whig Paper. Election in the City of Philadelphia. There has been a very remarkable diminution in the whig majorities in the city at this election. The party has righly deserved, the mortification which this fact has occasioned. The nominaman notoriously offensive, from his moral character, and official conduct, to a very large munber of the most respectable citizens, was an insult to the people of Philadelphia. Last year this was signified very plainly to the leaders of the party, by a large portion of its own adherents, and 2300 votes were polled by them in testimony of their opposition to Swift. In contempt, however, of these persons' wishes, and relying upon the fact that they were in power and high in the ascendency, they again, at this election, put up this man, whom no one of good moral character, and free from the collar of party, could, with any self-respect, vote for. The consequence was, Mr. Mayor Swift was re-elec-

ted by a vote nearly 1000 behind his ticket. The vote for Sergeant, on the Whig Congressional ticket, stood That for Swift 6355

Difference The vote for Neil, on the Democratic Congressional ticket, was That for Horn, for Mayor,

Thus it will be seen, that while Swift fell 781 otes behind his ticket, Horn exceeded his by 183, having that number of whig votes, Pa. Freeman.

Ohio. The Columbus, O., Statesman contains the official vote for Governor, in all the counties but Athens and Henry, from which returns were not ecceived at the Secretary of the State's Office as the law directs. The result stands for Con-WIN 144,054, for SHANNON 127,964. COR-

win's majority 16,090. Total number of votes Boston, Oct. 27th, 1840. To the Committee on behalf of the Africans of the Amistad.

I have just returned from Quincy, where I ave been, accompanied by Ellis Gray Loring, Esq., to visit the venerable ex-President respecting the Africans taken in the Amistad, and I have the high satisfaction to inform you that the Honorable John Quincy Adams has consented to act as senior counsel in this cause, and to make the closing argument in the Supreme Court of the United States at the term, at the city of Washington, next January As Mr. Staples considered himself employed only in the courts sitting in Connecticuit, the counsel for the Africans at present are Hon- J. Q. Adams, R. S. Baldwin, Esq., of New Haven, and Theodore Sedgwick, of the city of New York. This important cause may safely be entrusted under Divine Providence, in the hands of those gentlemen.

With sincere regard yours,

LEWIS TAPPAN. SLAVERS CAPTURED .- A late number of the London Journal of Commerce contains an interesting teturn made from the British Foreign Office to an order of the House of Commons, of the slave vessels brought before the several courts of mixed commission for adjudication, since the first of January, 1839, to the 9th of March, 1840, the latest dates to which it could I The total number of vessels so reported is 77, Figs. "Filberts, lb.

of which 43 were found sailing under Portuguese colors, 3 under Spanish flag, 5 under the flag of the United States, and the flags of 26 are not reported. From 26 of these vessels 5,541 Ginger, race, lb. 121 slaves were taken; none were found on board

RESUMPTION .- The New York Journal of Commerce of the 16th says, "We learn that at a recent meeting of the bank presidents in New Orleans, a resolution was adopted declaring the readiness of the banks there to resume cash payments whenever such payments shall be resumed in Philadelphia." And on the heels of this, Hay, ton, from the National Gazette of the 19th, we have what follows: "It is now ascertained, and we state the fact with pleasure that the arrangements among the banks of Philadelphia, for a general resumption of specie payments on the 15th of January next, (the day designated by the legislature,) are in progress, and will, without any doubt, be consummated in the course of a few days. This resolution on the part of all these institutions, so important not only to Philadelphia, butto the whole country,, has been duly weighed, and in the face of strenuous opposition and unreasonable prejudice, has been finally adopted, and as, it is said, with the full confidence that the measure will secure a permanent return to the legitimate position of the banks before the troubles of 1837 induced the first suspension.

NOTICES-INDIANA.

"I wish you to notice immediately, the post ponement of our adjourned Convention, which was to have been held at Carmel meeting house, near Hanover, on the 11th of next month (Nov.) It is to be held at Smyrna meeting house, (Richie's mills) on Wednesday, the 2d of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M. We hope there will be a general attendance.

There will be a District Convention held in Marion, Grant co. Ind. on Wednesday 18th of Nov. at 10 o'clock, A. M. It is hoped there will be a general rallying to the standard of universal freedom. Please continue these notices till the time of the meetings expire, and oblige H. P. BENNET.

Bonnet Store.

No. 5, 4th street, between Main & Walnut, south side. A. F. Robinson, Dealer in Leghorn, Florence, Straw and fancy Bonnets, Hoods, artificials &c., is prepared to do a wholesale and retail business at the above stand.

Milliners, city and country merchants, and the community generally are invited to call and examine both quality and price. I have the best of goods and sell at fair orices, as my old customers that have natronized me for ices, as my old customers that have patronized me for x years well know.

No. 5, west Fourth street. A. F. ROBINSON. N. B.—Just received a new supply of Florence of excellent quality and the latest pattern.

November 5th, 1840.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE All those knowing themselves indebted to Isaac Ferguson, deceased, of Hamilton co., Ohio, are hereby notined to make immediate payment; and all having claims against the estate will present them approved according to law, within one year from this date. March 1st, 1840. JOHN P. ROSS.

PARMS POR A good farm of 176 acres s. having 100 acres in tillage, apple and peach trees, a to arge rooms; also a saddler's s

corn crib, a smoke house and 3 we and level. A Tavern Stand situated 4 miles from t turnpike road, with 11 or 40 acres of good la amprovements consist of a new brick house with 11 rooms, an excellent cellar and 2 porches, also a frame stable, s shed, a well and several springs.

A good frame house and 2 lots in Cheviot. The hor A good frame house and 2 lots in Cheviet. The house has 4 rooms, a half and a cellar. The ground is well several houses and lots in Carthage and Lockland for

A farm of 160 acres of good land situated 9 miles from fown upon a McAdamized road, having 60 acres in meadow and arable hand, a small orchard, a spring and two cx are wells. The farm is well located for culture, and the neighborhood is healthy. It will be sold at A very good farm of 80 acres located upon a country road 5 miles from town with 65 acres in tillage. The

improvements consist of a frame house with 4 mome and a cellar, also a log house, a frame born, a tenant's house, and a gaiden with a few fruit trees. The estate is well watered with aprings, fenced with posts and rails, and en A tract of 5 acres of good cultivated land with a log

Suse situated upon a turnpike road 8 miles from fown.

Apply to THOMAS EMERY. Estate and Money Agent, No. 11, East 4th Se

MRS. H. WOZENCRAFT, Has removed to the north side of Centre st., 2d door from Vine—where all the fashionable brancises of Dress
Making will be carried on as heretofore.

EDUCATION FOR BOYS. The school exercises of the subscriber, will be resumon Monday Angust 19, ensuing. Location removed
Fifth street, west side; entrance No. 3 on Fifth. Where
ful instructor in the various branches of a useful and

Application for pupils may be made as above before or at that time.

THOS, MAYLLW. 6-3wad

Cincinnati Prices Current. Corrected Weekly Novemben, 11 1840. Flour, Wheat, 52 cts for new, old 69. WHOLESALE PRICES. WHOLESALE PRICES. Pearl, Ib.

N. O., gall. 30 Sugar-ho ustard, lb. Vails, ent, 3d, 8 Bouswax, lb. 4d. Crackers, 10 and 20d, 51a 84 Mold, Ib Olive, bask, 5 50 6 00 Win.st.gal. 150 scarea Sum. " 142 I 50 Linseed " 70 Tan.,br.bl. 2000 28 00 white, " 15 00 16 00

Paper— Wrap'ng, r. 1 25 No. 1, cap, "3 25 No. 2, " 2 75 Cloverseed, Pepper, lb. 124

Tarred, lb. Manilla, orks, vel., gr., 50 62 21 Mess, bl. 17 00 Clear, " none

none box, 75 1 00 Mac., 1, bl. 18 50 No. 2, " 15 No. 3, " 19 00 15 16 00 Rice, lb. kog Sugar—N. Orleans, lb. 7a 8 in hda. Loaf 15 15 12 20 Lump. Mone White Hav's, 135 14 Brown, "

egars
Common th. 1 25 1 50
Melce, 35 374
Spanish, 10 00 20 00
Salaratus, 8, 16
Salt Gunpowder— Wade's, kg. 5 50 Dupont, " Zanesville, bu, 50 Kanawha, 4 45 T. Island, 4 75 Wheat, bush. Corn, Oats, S. Petre, cr., ll. 9 11 00 12 00 No. 2, "54 Turpentine gal. 75 Tallow, lb. 910 Iron, bar, 4 41 Hoop, 4 6

Imperial, lb. 80 Gunp'wder, 4 80 Y. Hyson, 4 70 Lead, pig, him 54 Southong, 440 Tin p. 3 >,p. 12 50 block, B Whitedry " 10 In oil, keg, 2 80 2 27 124 Logwood, t. 40 60 Va Cav. 16. 35 " 12 Lump, 16 1018 Ky.No.1,61w. 10 Natmegs, and 1 62 a 1 75 No. 2. Vinegar, gal. 124

BANK NOTE TABLE. Corrected Weekly. OHIO. Granville 2 pr ct. die. Gallipolis, Canton, All other Ohio Banks of 5's and upward, par Manhattan, no sale. KENTUCKY. INDIANA.

All Kentucky Banks, All Indiana Banks, All Illinois Banks, All Tennessee Banks, pr ct. dia. ALABAMA All Alabama Banks State Bank and Branches EASTERN BANKS. Philadelph Philadelphia, New York City Banks. N. Y. and Penn. co. banks, gen.

Baltimore, Maryland & Va. generally, New England, par to 3 pre. par to 1 pre. EXCHANGE. 4 pr ct. per

MRKANSAS State and Real Estate Banks & Bra GEORGIA. All solvent Banks, NORTH & SOUTH C.A. All solvent Banks, New Orleans

Bank of Michigan,
Farmers and Mechanic's,
Bank of St. Clair,
Do cashed by J. & O.
All other Bank,

ANEOUS THE PERSON

om the Wonthly Offering True Tale. TESTON SHAPMAN.

: I. A SHIP'S CABIN. Asys night in the year 1896, an unusual sife fool on the deck of the good slife Eli Whitney, about to corpus, in favor of a supposed slave, who was known t

Slaveholders are accustomed to say that their victims cannot be persuaded to take their freedom, and to bring their own assertion as a proof of the merits of slavery. It was, therefore, an anxious moment for the friends freedom on shore, while they waited to learn the reult of the legal process by which they offered to the poot slave woman the freedom secured by was Massachusetts to all slaves brought under its funstiction to the poot slave woman the freedom.

Their anxiety was not without cause. Nothwithstand withstanding the assurance of her master that she might do as she pleased, she refused to leave the ship. She was cridently both confused and alarmed, as well as un decaded, for a few moments; but she finally persisted in remaining with her master, and, to the great pair of all the friends of freedom who were aware of the circumstances, she was carried away into slavery.

They had felt double grief; not only for the individ-

ual in question, but for the reproach her course could not fail to bring upon their cause. They knew, for they feland reflected upon this subject, and had seen and known more than the floodless community in which they lived gave them credit for, that there might exist a thousand one why this woman should wish to return to Savan out supposing her to be in love with slavery. But they knew also that advantage would be taken of the fact by the enemies of the cause, to prove that slaves de not wish to befree! HOW

As they expected, the newspapers of the ensuing flav were loud in their censure of their "impertinent interfer ence with gentleman's servants, who were wate enough to prefer slavery with their masters, to trusting them es with these hair-brained philanthropists,"

CHAPTER IL THE SLAVE HUT. *Dear wife," will Abraham to Pinda, as they stood by Bavannah evening, -- "you must never lose another chance for freedom ant of regards to men Look here!" (digging in a little sand heapt, and turning up his ho silver to the rays.) "See what I have saved, besides pay-ing master ten dollars a month. You will want some of this at the North. Master has written to Mr. Matchell to send you on to wait upon Missis in New Hampshire. because he feels sure of you, since that night on board the Eli Whitney. Don't cry, Pinda. It freedom don't part us shvery wiff. When you get to the North, take the first chance and be off. Don't cry, Pinda, don't!-See how mice I have got your trunk packed; and here is a dist I got made of all the things in at; may be they have which you can get the things again, if you are obliged to leave theme in master's hands of See! here is the key-all safe. He has sold two or three boys lately, and our turn will come disonner of

This consideration helped Pinda to stiffe her grief at parting from her husband. He might yet rejoin her; they might yet be free and happy. She had no choice but to go to the North at the mandate of her masters a she resolved that night, to stay at the North n the hope that her husband might find an opportunit to tollow her: When on board the Eli Whitney, the of follow her . When on board the her, & her remains for freedom had been presented to her, & her r had been convulsed by conflicting emotions. If she had ned; her master, she knew, would have deeme it but a proper retribution to leave Abraham in a state of rue uncertainty, respecting her. Now that part of the rewastrianged; and though the husband and wife par-

CHAPTER III. THE ANTI-BLAVERY MEETING On the 25th of January, 1837, the 6th annual mee ing of the Massachusetts Anti-Slauery Society had called together a true hearted array of the sons and daughters of that ancient Commonwealth. "Not many richmot many noble" were there, as the world counts riches and nobility; but of the rich in generous sympathy—the noble to their devotedness to freedom, came a goodly multitude. Farmers, traders, and artisans—the Jair ly multitude. Farmers, traders, and artisans—the land and the dark to the English and of African descent; men, women and children, they thronged 'together with one heart and with one mind; the worthiest children of Massachusetts, by this token, that the trumpet call of freein came not to them in vain. During one of the thirteen sittings on that occasion, a stranger rose to speak. He was gentlemanly and prepossesing in his appearance, and every car gave him attention. He was announced to the assembly as Ma. Logan, of Savannah. He added that, although a slaveholder he was also a Christian; and could be be convinced that slaveholding was con-defined by Scripture, he would instantly renounce it, and he cited the case of Onesimus and Philemon, and the law of Moses. The bible argument against slavery, (thanks to the labors of anti-slavery societies, now the the only one the New England people will receive, was fully presented to him. His reply was, "You have said much that is true, and much that is new, but what is true is not new, and what is new is not true." He proceded to declare that he still held himself open to conviction, and sincerely hoped that, if he were wrong, he might be convinced of it, though at present he saw no proof of it, either from Seripture of from the nature of sladery. "You call us fiten stealers," he said, "is if that could be transled as a sin, which was universally practiced by the Patriatichs," and wolled to applied.

"Well sir exclaimed a super of color who had more than once thrung upon his feet asither discussion approcould; "what said the natriarcles themselves of ind In-dean I wan stolen , said the patriarch Joseph; We are gerily swilty concerning our brother! said the other sons of Jacob." Driven from this ground, the Southerner proceeded to enlarge upon the felicity secured Ato the slaves by the system is "Oursersance are refylichap-py," he said: "Our of my own people had the dopperon bpard the Eti. Whitney, down in your harbor here, just about to sail for the dreadful land lof slavery; but the would not quit me, They could not get her to do it. There is nothing she so much dreaded as an abolitionist. She knows she is far better off as a slave than are your free women at the North. She told the other women on her return, that her missis mother in New Hampshire did more work in a day, than they were obliged to do in a week.' She want no charms in your boasted northern liberty.

Great pains were taken by the meeting that the lonely advocate of slavery should have no reason to think him self unkindly or unfairly dealt with, because be was a minority of one ... Men checked themselves in their expressions of detectation for his sentiments, lest he should suppose that they had a disposition to deny him an opportunity for the fullest presentation of them.

At the close of the meeting, more than one of the members invited the stranger, to share the hospitalities of their homes. They hoped by their private conversation and kindly reception, to assure him that it was sation and kindly reception, to assure him that it was the best good of the South and of the whole country that they sought, in their labors for the aboution of slavery. Their house was open they and night to the fugi-tive slave, and they hoped that good might in this instance, result from opening them to the slaveholder.

"Mamma!" exclaimed a little girl of wix years old, who pressed closer to the aide of her parents as she heard Logan accept the invitation to dine with them; "Oh "It is not convenient to-day, Elizabeth," replied the mother, "But, mamma I cannot bear, to sit down to dinner with a man who sells little children.

.MEMAPTER IV .- THE MORNING CALLS If my readers are Bostonians, they cannot have failed pass through West street; one of the avenues feading from the Common to Washington street. On the left side of it, they will recollect stables and carriage manu-the mistress of the mangiogrand a visitor. Both ladies

os. I warn, said the visitor, "and so I 'ax friends to meet them. I think note likely to be impressed by the first of their own em?" rejoined the lady of the

> s reply. Alexande myarone interrupted. (Samenane

her friend, the lady descended to the hall. The

her depend on them that no one thing that ther case lie-quired should be left undone, to good them out to 100

"Master sent for me to be forwarded here to him, but Leannot find the way. I should not goinear him, only he has my trunk with every thing I have. We got enagged going down the river, and I was put on board one vessel and my trunk on board another, which got on first, Master's house is here," she said, showing a softed scrap of paper, on which was written, though it had become Imost illegible, "No. 5 Court street,"

"What is your master's nume: 19 exclaimed both la ou, put up this man, whom indicard animain character, and free from the collawaodth.

Great was the estonishment of the two Mends at this wonderful coincidence, "Truth was strange-stranger than fiction." Here then was the "happy slave" of the hero of the Massachusetts annual meeting. Here was she who refused to take her freedom; the herome of the Eli Whitney, who had dared slavery that she might not distrass the heart of her husband.

Her new Liends advised her to go openly to her ter, and claim her freedom and her property. She shook her head. "He could contrive to hinder me in. a thousand ways, if I let him know first." Not I'd bet. ter take my clothes and things and go off before he know

"If I knew how to find the place," of small roll and I "Follow me," said the projector of the Presbyterian tea party. "I am going there this moment, and shall delight to show you the way."

Forward they went, down Washington street, up Court street; the lady rung at No. 5, and delivered her note of invitation to the servant; Pinda squeezed past, inquiring for any master"—and so ended this eventful

CHAPTER V. -THE TEA PARTY.

As 7 o'clock that evening drew nigh, the guests began to gather around the pleasant hearth of the "South-end Abolitionist." The Logans, for whom the party had been made, failed not to be of the number. The talk naturally fell on slavery, and Mr. Logan

however open to conviction he might have kept his mine confessed himself still unconverted. He dwelt particular ly on the unfitness of the slaves for freedom, and on their unwillingness to receive it. Again "my woman" was walked over the course, as at the annual meeting, and the fact of her armial that morning announced. "How she ever found me," he said, "I cannot conicc-The hostess, who labored under no such, uncertainty as to the modus operandi, looked hard into the fire, the better to conceal her inclination to laugh.

! She could not even procure a carriage," he contin "to bring her to me from the rail-toad, There is much boasting of liberty at the North, but there seems to be little real justice here for her rack." This was too painfully true to excite mirth.

"I think,', he went on smiling courtedusly, with a slight and general bow to the company, "that we of the South may defy even such zeal and perseverance, as I admiringly acknowledge in the abolitionists. We can rolly on the attachment of our servants. I knew, when I sent to my agent for the one who arrived this morning, how much pleasure it would give her to rejoin us."

The host, maware of the developments of the morn, ing, could not enter so fully as the ladies into the the exquisite comedy of the scene, but the words "I sent to ny agent," &c. arrested his attention; and by a mute plance, he took the the company to witness that here was a case in which a slave might hereafter require their aid to prove her master's acknowledged agency in her

In the relative position of the company to each other affected as it had been by the events of the morning a free flow of conversation, would be all the expectation of others. taken up the ensuing moining.

slip is there between the cup Our woman, on being summoned by to attend upon the night-toilette of her mistress, was ascertained to be in society altogether unbecoming character of "an attached slave;"-i, e, among the mis-

CHAPTER, VE-THE FREE DWELLING

1. After a few weeks residence with the friend whose house had first sheltered her, Pinda expressed a desire to be no longer dependent on any one, for what her own experious might procure. She selected a room in street, where she lived as happily as the separation from her husband would permit: She experienced no difficul-ty-in providing for all-har wants by the labor lof her hands. It was to say the least, as easy she found to hands: It was to say the least, as easy, she found, to wash, iron, brew, bake and sweep "or clean paint," for a consideration, as to do all these things without receiving any consideration at all. 10.5011

She was sometimes annoyed by Mr. Logan, who never Tailett, when he visited Boston, to alutm her by condear vers to shad dut her bumble sapartment for the send sher some threat, from which in her uncertainty as to the ex-tent of his power, she could not help suffering.

She used, when so annoyed to pay a visit to "her people," as she always called those who first sheltered her, that she might obtain fresh assurance of the safety of ber new position.

"Mr. Logan tells us" said this family to her, (for they always made it is point of conscience to transmit his mes-sages, withat he wants yourne, go thack with him, that he the reply engages tent and beautin 1881 to sold

"He says he wishes very much to se you." "I have seen as much as I want to of him."

When those who had the opportunity of watching the care of themselves if made free, they point to PINAA, liveling in freedom with industrious and provident comfort.

When they hear the ignorant and heartless assertion that slaves do not wish to be free; they point to Pix A, struggling between the claims of freedom and affect There will be a District Convention held 900

unholding slavery, they point to the greatements, and religious slaveholder, econocted by marriage with the fairest of the North bringing his slaves into free. New Hainpishire homes-taking his place in the assemblie there social and religious life-partsking of every wmbol of Christian communion -- following his letters introduction into the first society, and disseminating every where the principles of unrighteourness and slavery: and then they bid the beholder mark the conduct f those who claim to represent the piety and intelligence

of the North, towards such a man, They claim to be ministe s of Christ and conservators of murals; yet, their "poor dumb manuals," are seen pened on this giant iniquity, and silent, they are determined to remain, till the mouths of "Garrison, and, the like" are shut. In When we see such men, racked, by the ressure of a public sentiment in the process of regener tion, all refusing to do more than admit that "it might serhaps be well for men to begin to consider this sub-ect," they point to the staveholder's unsehuked and in-ressant labors among us, and say While we have a-mong us dovided here to state of the this and donline o sustain religious trachers who refuse to condemn its while they unhesitatatingly denounce abolitionists, who can be said but that the North is guilty of uph

clavery with the most powerful means she possesses? g' themselves in ted to Isaac Perleceased of manuful co., Onto, are hereny unin-A great and seven months from the time of Pinda's arrival in Boston, as the cold November rains began to set in, she sat lonely by her humble hearth in B. street. A make an atonement for their souls,

melancholy feeling crept over her as she thought of her in waiting informed her, that as he was crossing the street near the Providence, he had observed a woman of color standing in the way, as if doubtful where to go she had on her head the only turban that constitutes the head-dress of the Southern female slave, and her whole appearance bespoke her condition.

"Are your a slave!" he said.

"Yes; my master sent for me to come to him, but cannot find the way."

"Do you wish to be free."

"Come with me; then;"—and he conducted her to the nearest anti-slavery dwelling, which chanced to be the nearest anti-slavery dwelling.

The providence of him, but have prevented in section of all the sactions of him to the nearest anti-slavery dwelling.

The providence of him that he providence are should be also the nearest anti-slavery dw

Overpowered with painful reflections, she sat sourishing the expiring fire, till it seemed the emblem of he ing the expiring fire, the treatment of the door aroused her and as, she opened, it a man of color stood in the passage bidding her come to a certain house he mentioned in Bat tery march street that evening, and she would find a fet ry march street that evening, and she then—well, per from her husband. He was alive then—well, per from her husband integrity. She ps still confided in her affection and integrity uld liardly wait for evening, and its first stars saw on her way to her place of appointment. The same man received her on her arrival, but seemed in no haste to produce the promised letter. He talked vaguely of he many changes and chances of hie, and how we ough o be prepared for whatever might take place. Whatwhat has happened? she strove to say; but she could not speak the world. "What would you say;" continded the man middle person from whom you expect to re-ceive a letter were not fir from here 4": Pinda rose—fear. doubt, joy, struggling within her for the mustery. She made a step towards the entrance -her conscie gave way, and she fell fainting to the floor. The humane man, who had striven in vain to prepare her for the emempected arrival; raised her up and succeeded in revi-

Her husband was called in, and all the various experces of both recounted. ... "I am here," said Abraham. How I got here you must not tell, for it may bring kind people into difficulty, and close up the way to those who are left behind. Our two little children—it is well they are dead. We have not left them in slavery. 970 dollars I baye paid master since he first hired me out 6 years ago, and have paid all my own clothes, food, doctoring, and for all the doctoring that Pinda needed, even to a spoonful of meal, though she was masters's house slave; and thear him say that she, stole!" "Xes" interrupted Pinda, "he said that I had robbed you and himself." Abraham could not suppress an interjection of contempt.-"Is not all that I have yours, Pinda, and could it be in better hands!

Abraham gave evidence, in all his remarks, of sound sense and right feeling. Aware that his own case differ-ed from that of his wife, he being a fugitive, and she protected by the law in the enjoyment of her freedom, he laid his plans for safety with acuteness, and followed them out with steadiness. He keenly realized, though the fair and the wealthy find it difficult to do so, that the freest State of the twenty-six has so much to do with slavery that there is not a foot of ground in all its fair territory where the fugitive may feel secure. Not a ham-let where he can be assured that men will let the outcast dwell with them and bewray not him that wandereth Both the husband and wife were perfectly aware of the cares and duties of freedom—of its responsibilities, as well as its delights, "No," said Pinda, in reply to one who enquired whether slavery were not as easy to be borne, as the disadvantages and possible privations of their new condition,-"a crust here with only cold water, is better than the greatest plenty in slavery. All my youth I have suffered under different mistresses with no enjoyment of my family. Now, Abraham is with me. I will take care of him—he will take care of me. We may suffer with the cold--we may suffer from want, but our less days will be our best days, for we are FREE."

CHAPTER VIII, -THE WEEKLY CONTRIBUTION. Two ways opened to Abraham, either of which would safety from pursuit. One was the way to Canada—the other to Guiana. While making up his mind respecting them, his thoughts often reverted to the ondition of his afflicted people at the South; and he felt, what every human soul ought deeply to feel, -- that Freedom itself is not sweet to a man, while a brother is suffering in bondage. 21! Many a midnight found him in discussion with Pinda upon the "principles and measures of A. S. Societies." It was surprising how little difficulty they found in comprehending problems that had puzzled Theological institutions, and whole bedies of cler master's northern friends and associates might bring him Some wondering at the constrained manners of others, master's northern friends and associates might bring, him strove to sustain the conversation upon scriptural argutounderstand, if they would, that slavery was an intolmental middle the thorn, but it was a relief crable abomination. It was no middle to them, "What to all when the evening was at an end. "Po cone party, the North had to do with it." It was to them as clear as to all when the evening was at an ent. Fo one party; the North had to do with u. It was to them as clear as that they might recount to each other the events of the day; to the other, that they might with the help of "our tured "negro cloths," for the Savannah man, and took his woman." Just arrived a rrange their line of March from pay in cotton, had precisely the same interest in the continuance of slavery as the latter. It was no marvel to them that the members of Park, St. Bowdoin, St. Federal, and the lip! St. and Berry St. &c. who perchance held mortgages of Southern property, or deeds of Alabama lands, should give their respective ministers to understand that it was disagreeable to them to hear notices read on Sunday anti-slavery meetings.

They had had opportunities to know how many a no thern con science is killed with kindness at the South, and how many a southern conscience is strengthened in and now many a southern conscience is strengthened in iniquity by the conduct of the professors of religion at the North. It looked as calculated as day to them, that the more members there were in a charch, the easier the minuter's salary was raised;—and they sale that as a matters stood, the richest men would be the first to quit the church whose discipline forbade participation in slaveholding. They saw why it should be as much as a ni nister's

ing was worth to be an abolitionists, and what made t so difficult to work with Mr. Garrison." That enigmd, "immediate emancipation," was not too much for their philosophy: that dark saying, "slavery is a sin in all circumstances," looked luminous to their ethics." A. S. Societies of men and women, helping each other to not a stop to slavery, they saw he would just as ick." A. S. Societies of men and women, helping each other to put a stop to slavery, they saw he would just as surely call "all hands to the work," as he would breathe,

But then they had had those actual illuminations or the subject, before which the fashionable mental difficulaway like fog before the sun of a sum ning. Thirty-nine lashes, well laid on, or the severing of the first born, would soon make a man see they tho't that all of this hanging back sprung out of "selfish sympathy with the master, and the feeling for the slave,

Seeing so clearly and feeling so deeply, as these two may have you nursed up, and taken; care of?" "Why did, their inquiry was, "What shall we no?" Poor as did he not take care of me when he had a chance! was, they were, they felt rich in the possession of liberty; and the reply. ion of heart, so lovely and so rare, that commands blessing upon the spot the spot where it is poured out.

"Just the thing for us!" they said: as they saw the "weekly contribution plan," set up in the dwelling they loved so well to visit, as it was so many centuries ago in facts here marrated as they evolved from the arrange the dwellings of the Christian Greeks. They entered ment of Providence hear it said that slaves cannot taken their names upon the card as subscribers each of a cent care of themselves if made free they point to Privite a week; and as they might so soon depart they paid in advance. The little boxes of the Massachusetts A. S Society, the savings banks of the cause, have the aper ture made too narrow for the reception of any but small coms; and the contributors to the West street box blushed to think, that for the first time that the size of the do nation rendered it necessary to raise the cover for its a mission, was when Pinda brought her discolored Mexi

> The Name and order for the certain is 10,798 The Synod of Indiana, air

The Synod of Indiana convened at Indianapolis, on the 8th day of Oct. 1840, and was opened with a sermon by Rev. Martin M., Post, the Moderator of the last meeting, from 1 Cor. 12: 31.

Rev. Samuel K. Sneed was chosen Moderator, and Rev. Samuel G. Lowry and Rev. James H. Johnston, Clerks. The following preamble and resolutions on the subct of slavery were presented, and adopted unanimous v the Synod, viz:

Whereas the General Assembly has referred the sub ect of slavery to the Judicatories of the church, to take such order thereon as in their judgment will be judicious, and best adapted to remove the evil; and whereas the present state of the public mind, on this subject, calls for General Assembly, to the Church, such to the world an distinct and firm assertion of the truth in the spirit of love; therefore, as the Synod of Indiana, we express the

1; We recognise the African race as a part of the human family whom God so loved as to give his Son to

seek their happiness as truly as that of any other portion

3. We consider the African slave trade as one of the ost monstrous exhibitions of wickedness which the world

as ever seen.

4. We maintain that the enslaving of parents by violence fraud, and unutterable wickedness, can never give the right to enslave their posterity; and therefore; what ever may have been the dature and the ground of ancient slavery, as God has not authorised, no human being can have the right, to enslave the descendants of these Afri-

5. We consider slavery a heinjous sin against God and ur brethren,-against God, as it violates his law, which equires us to love others as ourselves, and to do to them as we would that they should do to us, against our brother, as it deprives him of the right, which God has given him, to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

6. We view slavery as opposed to the benevoler spirit and designs of christial tv, as it forces those for whom Christ died, and whose elevation "Christians are bound to seek, into a state of mental and moral debases ment-prevents them from reading the word of God, and places them in circumstances of strong temptation, so that the great mass of them sink into the grosest wickcdness, and as it exposes them to harrid, cruelties and oppression which often come upon them from the caprice and rage of an irresponsible master.

7. We consider the doctrine that slaves cannot be ancipated till they are enlightened and prepared for the nature of the case, a liberty to be absurd; as, from community of slaves cannot, to any considerable extent, be enlightened-the laws in most of the slaveholding states forbidding it, and slave holders generally being as much opposed to their instruction as to their emancipa-

8. We regard all hope that the Gospel, will remove slavery, while the church sanctions it; a delusion;—the ence of slavery so lowers the standard of piety, and brings both master and slave into temptation to such horrible wickedness, that its whole tendency is to corrupt the Gospel, and banish it from a slave holding community.

9. We consider it as proved by the result of the experiment in the West Indies, that the only way to elevate the colored race is to emancipate them, and give them mental and moral culture just as we do other heathen, and that they may be emancipated with perfect safety, and to the advantage of the community in which they

10. It is, therefore, our solemn conviction that those who hold their brethren in bondage, lought to give them their liberty, and they can only in this way escape the displeasure of a just God.

11. We regard those in the church who justify or apologize for slavery, or hush the voice of others conscieniously opposed to it, as in a fearful degree responsible for the continuance of slavery, as they quiet the consciences of slaveholders, and, uphold them in their evil course; and we, therefore, affectionally exhort all our brethren to refrain from all such abetting of slavery, and in every wise and kind way to seek its immediate removal.

> From the Cincinnati Observer. Synod of Cincinnati.

The Synod of Cincinnati, held its annual session at Proy, Miami county, Ohio, commencing October 15, 1840. Dr. Beecher was chosen Moderator.

The sessions of synod were characterized by a great degree of brotherly kindness, and a manifest desire among all the members to be more devoted and successful in spreading the kingdom of Christ. The resolutions adopted on several subjects of general interest are subioined : " To!

Resolved, That the holding of human beings as property, is a Sin of great magnitude, and one that demands, sins, the exercise of discipline, and that of course it is the duty of church courts to exercise discipline upor all those under their jurisdiction, who are guilty of this

Resolved, That it is the duty of all church courts, and especially of the General Assembly, as well as all individuals, to bear testimony against the sin of slave holding. Resolved. That it is the duty of all ministers to preach inst this sin as against all others in proportion to its

Resolved, That we solemnly protest against the resoutions of the late, General Assembly, requesting certain presbyteries to rescind their resolutions excluding slaveholders from their pulpits and the communion of their churches, and that we resist at the threshold all attempts in the part of the General Assembly to influence the ower courts to tolerate slaveholders in the communion of

The following dissent was entered: The undersigned lissents from the action of synod on the subject of slavery. He believes the holding of human beings as properto be sinful, and is, in its appropriate place, a legiti mate subject of ecclesiastical action and discipline, but his views as to the best method to be adopted for the renoval of slavery. THORNTON A. MILLS.

Benevolent Societies. mittee on the operations of benevolent societi

ade the following reports to shared selt at 81 vat Resolved, That our presbyteries be recom evise such measures for co-operating with the agents of he various benevolent societies, as that every me

very church may have an application made to their ersonally to aid each of these societies. Resolved. That the following order be recomm obe observed by the several presbyteries in the presents

on of the following societies. Presbytery of Cincinnati. American Tract Society January & Feb. Foreign Missions, March & April. Anti-Slavery cause May & June,

Western Education Soc

Bible Society, rember & December, Home Missions. Presbytery of Ripley. January & February, Bible Society, Home Missions, March & April, Tract Society, May &June, Education Society July & August, September & October, Anti-Slavery cause,

July & August,

Presbytery of Dayton. Education Society. January & February. Bible Society, March & April. Home Missions, May & June, Tract Tract Society Foreign Missions. September & October, November & December, Anti-Slavery cause

Whereas the General Assembly didiresolve most soll unly to refer the subject of Slavery to the lower Judica. ries of the Church-Leaving it to them, to take suc order thereon as in their judgment will be most judici and best adapted to remove the evil to ensem edt et

Therefore this Presbytery feel It incombent upon them to make the following expression of their views to the is . Ibeir own property.

We recognise the African race as a part of the uman family that God so loved, as to give his son to make atonement for their souls inc sollog adt mos of to receive albve twelve stripes at the

to seek their best and highest good, for time and eternity as truly as that of any other portion of the human fami-

States We all desire an anti-slavery presidenty ost monstrous exhibitions of wickedness that the world na for ourselves, and it will save unserveys and

We maintain that the enslaying of the parents by vio nce, fraud and unutterable wickedness, can never give any human being a right to enslave their posterity. As consequence, whatever may have been the mature and ropriety of ancient Slavery, we can have no right to enslave the descendants of those Africans who were depris ved by gross wickedness of the liberty which God gave THE SUPPORTERS OF THE BLACK LADIN

We further declare that we consider Slavery a heinou sin against God, and our brother-Against God, as it is a violation of his law which requires us to love our brother as ourself, and to do to others as we would that they should do to us .- Against our brother, as it deprives him of the unalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of M. Jenkins of Columny and Joseph

We also consider Slavery as a violation of the whole spirit and gentus of Christianity, as it forces those for whom Christ died, land whom Christians are bound to elevate, into a station of mental and moral debasementas it prevents them from acquiring the knowledge re-quisite to their reading the word of God, and forces them into circumstances of strong temptation, so that the great mass of them sink down into the grossest wickednessand as it subjects them to horrid cruelties and oppressions which often come upon them at the caprice and rage of an irresponsible master.

We consider the doctrine that the slaves must be enlightened; and prepared for liberty, as a gross outrage upon common sense—as it is impossible to enlighten SLAVES -slaveholding law forbids it; and slaveholders are as much opposed to their instruction as their eman

We consider the principle that that the gospel will verturn slavery, whilst the Church tolerates Slavery in ner communion, a delusion. Slavery so constantly low ers down the standard of piety, and tempts both the maste and the slave to such desperate wickedness, that its di ect tendency is to corrupt the gospel, and banish it rom a slaveholding community.

We believe the result of the experiment in the West ndies proves, that the only way to elevate the condition f the colored race is to emancipate them and give them nental and moral culture, just as we do other heathen; nd that they may be emancipated with perfect safety to he community in which they reside.

We declare our solemn conviction, that the Church o Christ is, in a high degree, responsible for the continunce of slavery, and all its horrible enormities, inasmuc s by tolerating slaveholders in her communion, by apologising for it, and by her efforts to hush to silence those whose consciencies, were tenderly opposed to it, she has quieted the consciencies of slaveholders, and upheld them in their evil course.

XII.

We would therefore exhort our beloved people no

longer by apologising for slavery; or by a false testimo on the subject, to uphold the slaveholder in his wicked ness; but on all proper occasions to testify against it as a violation of the gospel of Christ. We would enjoin it upon our churches, not to engage the services of minis ters who hold slaves, or who apologisa for, or justify it; and we would recommend to all our young men who are seeking the gospel ministry, not to place themselves in any College or Theological Seminary whose officers do not, one and all, in the most open and public manner, testify against this sin, without destroying their testimony by apologies.

We believe that our church has arrived at a chair when her duty to God requires her to take strong grounds against this sin. We deplore the fact that our General our bretheren still exert their influence to induce us to be quiet on this subject.

Resolved, That the above be published in the Cincinnati Observer, New York Evangelist and New York Examiner.

.VOITI.A.M'FERSON, Clerk.

Anecdotes of Profuneness After his marriage, John Bunyan, who had previous ived in neglect even of the forms of religion, fell in eagerly with the religion of the Established Church, but he lid not throw off the habit of profese swearing. For ome time after, he met with a humiliating reproof, from woman who was not herself of good character, but whe protested that his awful profaneness made her trembles and that he was able to spoil all the youth of the town who but came into his company? "At this reproof," ays Bunyan, "I was silenced and put to secret shame and that too, as I thought, before the God of heaven wherefore while I stood there, hanging down my head; I wished that I might be a little child again, that my father might teach me how to speak without that wicked way of swearing, for thought I, I, am so accustomed to it, it is wain for me to think of a reformation, for I thought that could never be. But how it was I know not, I did from this time forward so leave my swearing, that it was great wonder to myself to observe it, and whereas beore I knew not how to speak unless I put an oath be fore and another behind, to make my words have authority, now I could without it speak better, and with more pleasantness than ever I could before."

"This cordial wish, so touchingly expressed," savs on of his biographers, "seems to have been the first genuine" rious times have given away as many as twenty in an hour, to severe sufferers, and thereby broken several billious feemotion of penitence in his heart such as all the terrific alarms of an awakened conscience had failed to produce," Henry Young Stilling, was the son of a poor man, half-tailor, half-schoolmaster, in a small village in Westphalia; and this poor, weak, unfriended, pious boy, led by strange jumps and curious cross-ways of Providence rose from one dignity to another, till at last he vacam Aplic Counsellor to the Grand Duke of Baden, operator of cataract to all the blind in Germany, and a prominent religious writer among the Moravians. His life was longfrom 1740 to 1817-but he has lost not one pleasant line of that primitive simplicity of character, the great virtue of that pieus race from which he sprung. During the first twenty years of his life, he saw and heard little but the unassuming and pervading piety of a Moravian community. How he was startled by the first profane ex-He was about eight years old. He set on a chair

ionali Stabler looked him in the aface and said, "Henry what are you doing there so seriously?? it AI am reading. Have you learned to read so young?' The child ex-Have you learned to read so young? The child ax peptic, and Anti-riemann, and may justly be considered a universal Medicine; but they are peopler beneficial in the following complaint. Yellow and Bilious Fever ing, at the same time, the proper emphasis and expression to every word. Stahler was astonished. May the devil take me, said he, if Fever saw the like of that. Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatiam, Englevil take me, said he, if Fever saw the like of that. Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatiam, Englevil take me, said he, if Fever saw the like of that. Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatiam, Englevil take me, said he, if Fever saw the like of that. When Henry heard this oath, he sprung suddenly up; when Henry nears the oath, he spring suddenly up; Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Distribute. Flatalance, trembled and looked fearfully round. When, however, be Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Choic. Blotch-way, the devidud not make his appearance; the said, "O sed of Swallow Complexion, and in all cases of Topor Cod! how gracious thou art!" i Turping round to Stahder, he said, Man, hast thou seen Satan! No. replied
he. 'Then never call on him again,' said Henry; and
wort into mother room, and it is seen to be supported by the parent who has so educated his children.

They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing the origing house or debility.

These evaluable Pills, we for said by W. H. Hard. In the parent who has so educated his children.

There are relied to the obtained in almost every country.

reading a book and looking very serious, as was his fash-

them ferrake the sweerer's presence—and happy be when his and tilloughout the United States. the overall average of the great law of fove his children fear an oath to the close of their days of the great law of fove his children fear an oath to the close of their days on the great law of fove his children fear an oath to the close of their days on the great law of fove his children fear an oath to the close of their days on the great law of fove his children fear an oath to the close of their days on the great law of fove his children fear an oath to the close of their days on the great law of fove his children fear an oath to the close of their days on the great law of fove his children fear an oath to the close of their days on the great law of fove his children fear an oath to the close of their days on the great law of fove his children fear an oath to the close of their days of the great law of fove his children fear an oath to the close of their days of the great law of fove his children fear an oath to the close of their days of the great law of fove his children fear an oath to the close of their days of the great law of fove his children fear an oath to the close of their days of the great law of fove his children fear an oath to the close of their days of the great law of fove his children fear an oath to the close of their days of the great law of fove his children fear an oath to the close of their days of the great law of the great law of fove his children fear an oath to the close of their days of the great law of the gre

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber feels gratified in being able to publish the following certificate. He would just state that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of BOOTS and keeps constantly on hand an assortment of the works SHOES, of as good quality in all respects, as the works manship recommended in the certificate below.

JAMES ESHELBY, 186 Main st.

CERTIFICATE. This is to certify that the sewed Boots, manufac by James Eshelby, were considered the best work of the thind exhibited at the second annual Fair of the Ohi Mechanics' Institute, held in June, 1839

de un the John A. Wissens of Judgesses of States of Stat held in the District Q A T S C B Elorida !

New and Important patented right & left wood sorew and swelled rail beadsteads manufactured on the corner of Eighth and Broadway by H. Boyd, warranted to be the best and most convenient bedstead ever in use. Orrders for the above article, may be addressed to no

palange of a tag "Lea Y "Lea HENRY BOYD aguag Cincinnati Aug. 6, 1839. Inhaw teur 10026 at the MORUS MULTICAULIS FOR SALE. I will contract to well, and deliver in October of Nov ember from 20,000 to 30,000 Morus Multienlis trees of my own growth which measure from 6 or 7 feet in height. They are remarkably healthy and vigorous plants, and warranted genuine. Orders for the Southern, Mexican and Texian Markets shall be immediately at

No. 11 East Fourth st. Cincinnati.

noted tenD Roald A.P.L.E.E. 31 Tyber ad His

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS, that he continues to attend to professional cults, at his residence, on SEVENTH STREET, a few doors. West of Race Street. Cincinnati, March 3d, 1840 -tf,

TREES.

The subscribers have on hand and will continue to receive supplies of the Morus Multicaulis which they will sell to suit purchasers,
HEATON AND WEAVER.

Salem, Columbiana Co. O. Sept. 10 M. T. & R. GLASGOW, SASH & BLIND MANUFACTURERS, Eighth st. between Main & Walnut south sides

October 29th, 1889, amuli ad any live nor 34-16 HORACE C. GROSVENOR,

ENGRAVER 106 Main street, between 3d & 4th.

CINCINNATI OHIO. MONEY INENGLAND.

Persons wishing to procure money from any part of Egland, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, by instructing heir friends to remit it through their Bankers to the as ount of Thomas Emery with Messes. Baring Brothers Co., London, can receive the cash in Cir elsewhere, if desired, as soon as advised. When the money is paid to the English Bankers, the names of the parties for whose use it is designed must be particularly

THOMAS EMERY, Estate and Money Agent, 11 East Fourth St.

C. DONALDSON & CO. IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN HARDWARE CUTLERY, in all its Varieties.

No. 18 Main street, Cincinnati. N. B-A large assortment of the above goods kept onstantly on hand, which they offer for sale, Whole ale and Retail on the most favorable terms.

PETERS PILLS

We would call the attention to the advertisement in our columns to day of PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS.
We understand by the best medical authority, that there is no preparation of the day, which cojoys so enviable a reputation. At the south and north, their success has been unbounded, and wherever introduced we believe they have given the most perfect satisfaction. We have this day had an interview with one of our citizens, HenAssembly did not testify against it, and that some of ry K. Fox, who was recently cured of a most remarkawas covered with fulsome ulcers, and even the tonsils of the throat caten away, and by using these Pills daily for six weeks, was entirely restored to health. - New York

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience.
Being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are s certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances. They do not disturb or shock the animal fun s, but restore their health; and for all the push a vegetable purgative or certain cleanser whole system are required they stand without a vival.— They are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in redicine, both for power and inn

iv nor dirolog Houlton, Maine. Dec. 2d. 1839: Dear Sir: - For upwards of fifteen years I had been verely troubled with a diseased liver, and the verious edicines I took produced but little effect in my favor, while the advice of the best physicians in the State only served to patch me up for a month or two, and then to leave me worse than ever. I then of my own accord, o leave me worse than ever. I then of my own accord, ned Hygenian Pills, and they came very near killing me, and the use of a dezen bottles of Swaim's Panace, a was attended with nearly the same result. These repeated failures disgusted me with the real names of med and I had firmly resolved to use no more-ontil about, two years since, when your agent, Dr. Harrison, descanted so eloquently upon the virtue of your Pills, that I onsented to try them; and most happy I am that I did so, as they, gave me almost immediate relief, and effected a complete cure of me in a couple of months. Since then I have used them constantly in my family have administered them to children; of a week old, and at va-

vers. At one time of my life I practiced medicine, and am at present a setler in the army, where there are many patients, and but few physicians. Being also a store-keeper at Hancock Burracks, I should like to be appointed agent for the sale of your most excellent Pills, therefore, if you have no objection, you can forward to my address the enclosed order, which will be handed you by Captain Webster, of the 1st Artillery U. S. Army, who the way, is another enthusiastic patron of your

> GEORGE R. HOOPER MID PETER'S VEGETABLE PILES OF ISH'N O

Are daily effecting some of the most estonishing and wonderful cure that have ever been known; in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which all the arrows of disappointed dope; early and uncharitableness are levelled without distinction. The town and the country are alike filled with their praise The palacel and the poor house, allke echoes with their virtues. In all climates, under all the temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unattended by age or infination. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action; thorough in their operation, and unrivelled in their results.

Peter's Vegetable Pitts are Anti-Billous, Anti-Dys-

peptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may justly be consid

udor & Bent, Cincinnati. Dr. Peters Pills can be obtained in amost every County